

JPRS-SSA-85-097

9 October 1985

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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9 October 1985

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ARAB-AFRICAN COOPERATION TALKS--Tunis, 20 Sep (AFP)--In his position as current chairman of the OAU, Senegalese President Abdou Diouf has sent an official invitation to the secretary general of the Arab League, Mr Chedli Klibi, to visit Dakar, it was learned from a diplomatic source in Tunis on Thursday. This invitation was conveyed to Mr Klibi by Moustapha Cisse, the Senegalese ambassador to Tunis, during a discussion at the Arab League headquarters in Tunis on Thursday, it was learned from the same source. Mr Cisse said in a statement that the Senegalese president has invited Mr Klibi to visit Dakar to have discussions with him on the reactivation of Arab-African cooperation. He said that President Diouf would like to receive the Arab League secretary general's suggestions before taking "steps in this connection." Observers in Tunis have noted that Arab-African cooperation has been marking time for some time now because the two communities have been unable to summon a conference of Arab and African foreign ministers envisaged for a long time in order to reactivate this cooperation. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 0943 GMT 20 Sep 85]

RSA'S NKOMATI VIOLATIONS CONDEMNED--Energy ministers of the SADCC have condemned South Africa for its latest military incursion into Angola, and its admission that it has supported MNR bandits in violation of the Nkomati nonaggression accord with Mozambique. In a communique issued at the end of a 1-day meeting in Blantyre, Malawi, yesterday, the ministers expressed in their strongest possible terms their condemnation of the current unprovoked attack on Angola by South Africa and the regime's flagrant and repeated violations of the Nkomati accord. The communique said the ministers approved 56 regional energy projects, amounting to U.S. \$75 million. More than half of the money has already been raised from donors for the implementation of the projects during a 5-year period and negotiations are continuing to secure the short-falls. The 5-year strategy adopted by the ministers will be presented to the annual consultative conference of SADCC to take place in Harare next year. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Sep 85]

MANO RIVER UNION SUMMIT--Freetown, 17 Sep (AFP)--The heads of state of the member countries of the Mano River Union, Lansana Conte of Guinea, Samuel Doe of Liberia, and Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone will meet next 27 September in Freetown, it is learned from an authoritative source in the Sierra Leonean capital. This summit will take place at a time when the organization, which was founded 10 years ago by the three countries bordered by Mano River, is going through a period of financial difficulties. Three months ago, the Union dismissed or redeployed a large number of its cadres after its budget was curtailed. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1847 GMT 17 Sep 85]

ANGOLA

WAR SITUATION ANALYZED

Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Aug 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Francoise Chipaux: "Armed Peace in the Angolan South"]

[Text] N'Giva--A long concrete track divides the bush. All around are dwarf trees and, here and there, round huts protected by a circle of wooden stakes. A few km away, the little stone houses of the village are all open to the sky. N'Giva, 35 km from the Namibian border, still bears all the scars of its 4 years of occupation by the South African troops. The roofs of the houses were systematically destroyed and all of the official buildings were carefully dynamited before the signing of the Lusaka Accord in February 1984, which enabled the FAPLA (People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola) to get a foothold in N'Giva again. It was in this devastated village, where wild grass is coming up amid the ruins, that for nearly a year the joint Angolan-South African commission had its headquarters, and it is only since the official withdrawal of Pretoria's troops last April that the Angolan army has completely reoccupied the terrain.

Of the 5,000 inhabitants that N'Giva had before the invasion, only about 300 are there today. "Basically, those who had stayed during the occupation, because the order to return hasn't been given," says an Angolan officer. The peace here is still precarious, the army is omnipresent. According to one military official, reconnaissance flights by South African airplanes are continuing, and patrols cross the border from time to time, "just to keep up the fear among the population". Strapped up in his impeccable combat uniform, Capt Sem Medo ("fearless"), who is in command of the place, has no illusions. "The South Africans have massed five battalions on the border," he says. "This isn't just a threat. It is preparation for new aggression. Moreover," he asserts, "they have introduced four battalions of UNITA (Jonas Savimbi's armed opposition) 55 km west of here, and engagements have already taken place." Has he the means to resist? "We are ready to defend our country to the last man," he answers with a broad smile. Here, in the deep south, the Angolan troops are operating alone, their Cuban and Soviet protectors remaining farther north, notably in Lubango, the general headquarters of the forces of the South, 355 km from N'Giva.

There, on the air base, the concrete shelters for MiGs built by the Yugoslavs, are buried under greenery all around runways capable of receiving any kind of combat aircraft. This Saturday, several MiGs are stationed alongside MI-24 helicopters. On the tarmac, Cuban soldiers with their kits on their backs, are waiting for the Antonovs that provide the Luanda-Lubango connection--a 2-hour

flight, to bring their relief. In the sky, a helicopter is dropping paratroopers for training jumps.

Built at the bottom of a circle of hills dominated by a Christ the King that stands at the summit of one of them, Lubango, the former Portuguese Sa-de-Bandeira, makes one think of an agreeable holiday town. With 1,000 meters altitude, its climate is renowned. Its broad avenues bordered with elegant villas are now abandoned to trucks or military jeeps, and the privileged occupants of the villas are virtually all superior officers, Soviet, Cuban or Angolan. The enlisted men are housed in well guarded buildings, the men of each contingent together. Proletarian solidarity does not necessarily engender promiscuity.

Solidly protected by batteries of missiles coupled with radar, a combat air force with 24-hour readiness, Lubango is the operational center for the fighting in the south, against South Africa as well as against UNITA, which operates to the west. Although the number of Cuban soldiers present in Angola is still estimated at about 20,000, to whom must be added a number of Soviet and especially East German military advisers, there is no doubt that the level of preparation has clearly improved and they are the object today of a great deal of attention. Although all of the Antonov transport plane pilots we have been able to see are Angolan, many Angolans today are also flying MiGs. In Lubango, there are nightly training flights, and after nightfall until an advanced hour, the flights over the city are incessant. In Luanda, where the military base is an extension of the civil airport, after the end of the afternoon one can see the MiG pilots training for landings and take-offs.

"This is the good side of war," an Angolan staff member is not afraid to say, "that we will have been able to train many young people." Young people who are increasingly attracted by the army because it has become the object of everyone's concerns. Today there are 300 applicants for every post. In a country where everything is lacking, where the struggle for survival is a daily affair, the army of course represents an advantage, even if it is only being fed by and given the privileges attached to the institution.

The other side of the coin, which is mentioned particularly by many foreign business firms, is that the young people they train themselves are thus being snapped up by the army, which hampers all development in a country that is already suffering a cruel lack of people of managerial caliber.

The war also absorbs almost half of the Angolan budget, and even though some leaders do not hesitate to say that the war is not responsible for all the ills their country is suffering from, not the least of which is the general shortage, it is certain that it is seriously compromising prospects for growth. In the first place, perhaps, because the insecurity that prevails in two thirds of the country prevents any normal moving around. In Luanda, highway traffic beyond a radius of 60 km is becoming problematic, if not impossible. Communication between towns is being conducted essentially by means of airplanes. "At the present time," a diplomat notes, "UNITA is almost everywhere, makes strikes, but can't overthrow the regime. It's the strategy of impotence, since none of the actors has the means to exhaust the other."

The failure of "Operation Cabinda" (see box), however, dealt a blow to UNITA's "unacknowledged prestige. "Destruction of installations by UNITA would have

been a beautiful psychological stroke for Savimbi's men," one diplomat says in criticism. But the failure showed that in reality this affair was mounted by the South Africans, which cast suspicion on many spectacular operations that UNITA had claimed responsibility for.

Nevertheless, none of the Angolan leaders we questioned furnished credible answers to the question of why the UNITA bases--which are very well protected, it is true--are being attacked, even though they are known and located. "The Soviets have no interest in ending the war, because then they would undoubtedly be of no further use," a Western expert says. One thing is sure, in any case: the big brothers from the East are not liked, and to observe the degree of suspicion with which they are treated by any Angolan customs officer or restaurant waiter is enough to get some idea.

The misfortune that happened to the Soviet experts in Egypt who were sent home by Sadat in 1972--is such a thing possible here? "With the war, it's impossible for sure," an Angolan told us, "but if we have peace some day, why not?" Meanwhile, the government is trying timidly to diversify its military equipment a little. France recently sold 10 Dauphin and Gazelle helicopters* and some military telecommunications equipment. The Belgians have been solicited for munitions and the Swiss for Pilatus training planes.

The Difficult Dialogue with the United States

Moreover, the West is supplying Angola's basic civilian needs, with the major suppliers being Portugal and the United States--especially through their oil purchases-- France, Brazil and Spain.

But the failed Cabinda operation and, above all, the abolishment of the Clark amendment, which lifts the interdiction against the American administration giving aid to "UNITA's bandits"--using the terminology employed in Luanda, have for the time being put an end to the difficult Angolan-South African dialogue. The Americans and the South Africans are not playing the game, they are saying in substance in Luanda. But who else is there to negotiate with? In the course of his recent visit to Angola, Christian Nucci, the ministerial delegate for co-operation and development, was able to measure the interest stirred up by France's position vis-a-vis South Africa, especially as an "advocate" of the "frontline" countries, to use Mr Nucci's expression, in the European Community. The fact remains that Luanda's favored interlocutor is still Washington. The United States, moreover, has offered counter-proposals for resuming the dialogue and they, we are given to understand, are being studied with the desire to come up with an overall solution for the region's problems. Although Luanda still rejects the connection imposed by Washington and Pretoria between the presence of Cuban soldiers on its territory and the independence of Namibia, it seeks despite everything to preserve contact with Washington, thus avoiding private discussion with Pretoria. The Angolan leaders, who believe that the troubles in South Africa in no way affect their neighbor's power to destabilize, hope on the other hand that the movements of anti-South African opinion in Washington will lead the American administration to greater flexibility toward them. All the more so because they know they can count on the oil lobby that operates in Cabinda. "It is significant in that regard," Lopo da Nascimento, the planning minister, told us, "that the American oilmen have informed us that if the

*Angola negotiated with Paris the purchase of a total of 25 helicopters, the first group to include 6 (combat) Gazelles and 4 (patrol) Dauphins, for a value of 450 million francs.

operation against Cabinda had succeeded, it would not have caused them to give up the exploitation", which to tell the truth is very beneficial, of the reservoirs.

The situation in Mozambique, where 1 year after the Nkomati accord that was to put an end to South African support for the armed rebellion -- a rebellion more active than ever -- **also explains the extreme prudence with which the** Angolan leaders are considering resuming a dialogue that at the moment has not done much for them.

Omnipresent on the terrain and in conversations as it is, the war is nevertheless not enough to explain the unbelievable decrepitude of a country that potentially possesses all the resources necessary to assure its development.

8946
CSO: 3419/541

ANGOLA

COMMANDER OF 5TH REGION TROOPS ON RSA THREAT, UNITA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Aug 85 pp 1,2

[Text] Lubango--Speaking last Wednesday in this city, Lt Col Salviano Cerqueira (Kianda), commander of the 5th region political-military troops, reported a large-scale concentration of men and war materiel of the South African regular army at our southern border, in Cunene Province, which suggests the imminence of another full-scale attack on the sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola.

That member of the 5th Region Military Council, speaking at a press conference convened on the eve of the 11th anniversary of the establishment of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], asserted that the withdrawal of the South African troops from Angolan territory was questionable inasmuch as some of their units have not ceased to operate within our country on the pretext of continuing to pursue SWAPO.

According to the regional commander, regular South African troops are located at a distance of 10 to 15 kilometers from our border where there is a concentration of 9 infantry battalions, 4 motorized infantry brigades, 1 regiment of approximately 90 tanks and more than 1 tank battalion belonging to Namibian territorial troops known as SWAFT [South-West African Territorial Front] with more than 30 tanks, thus totaling 120 armored tanks.

There are also 7 groups of long-range, high-caliber land artillery in addition to other pieces of artillery and mortars, totaling about 200, and associated with LM-90, LM-60 armored tanks and other infantry-transport vehicles, giving a total of 500 military conveyances.

Other types of special battalions, such as those used for communications, engineering and paratrooper purposes, are also stationed near our southern border ready once more to vent their usual murderous rage against defenseless children, women and elderly men.

According to Lieutenant Colonel Kianda, in the case of an attack, these troops will be supported by about 6 to 8 squadrons of fighter planes totaling from 80 to 100 units, 40 to 100 troop-transport and combat

helicopters and a number of navy units which would attack our coastline in Namibe Province.

"These units are maintaining a high state of combat readiness, but we are not frightened by this concentration of South African troops at our southern border," said the chief of the regional troops in responding to a question put to him with regard to the steps being taken by the 5th regional command to repel any enemy attack, adding that our troops have very high morale.

Later in the press conference he stated that "we no longer need to fear the enemy's use of planes inasmuch as our armed forces have greatly increased their defensive capability from an antiaircraft standpoint."

Continuing his comments, the military official said that he is sure that a number of South African troops are continuing to operate in our territory but that they flee at the slightest contact with our troops; in addition, South African aerial reconnaissance planes are continuing to operate at a distance of 10 kilometers in front of our units stationed in Cahama, Mulondo and Xamutete.

In answer to another question regarding the activity of puppet groups in the area during the first half of this year, Lieutenant Colonel Kianda said that no enemy action is being observed in Namibe Province at this time.

He mentioned that a certain amount of action has been reported in Huila, especially within cities bordering on Huambo Province--namely, in Caconda and Tchipindo--in addition to a number of ambushes or cases of sabotage on the average of every 2 months on the road which connects Cacula with Caconda.

With regard to Cunene Province, the principal concentrations occurred at the time of the withdrawal of the South African troops from the sites which they were occupying, which the UNITA lackeys wanted to seize and which the FAPLA always managed to ward off with much or little enemy resistance.

In face of this situation, the UNITA bandits tried, with the help of their bosses, to impede the passage of our columns on the road which connects Xangongo with Mongua and Ondjiva as well as that which unites Xamutete with Cuvelai and Evale, but which was "short-lived" inasmuch as the FAPLA frustrated all such enemy attempts.

At present, UNITA's action is confined to areas which are remote from the capital of Cunene Province--namely, in Hambu and the border areas of Onangue and south of Cwamato.

"The UNITA command known as 49, from which all enemy action proceeds toward the north of Cunene Province, specifically in the Cuvelai area, was pinpointed in the Honde area about 80 kilometers from Ondjiva," Lieutenant Colonel Kianda said.

In conclusion, the 5th regional commander said that the situation is now favorable to our troops who are conducting all initiatives and that the Namibe railroad is usable throughout its entire length, the same being true for all other communication routes.

8568

CSO: 3442/400

ANGOLA

BILATERAL TALKS HELD WITH FRENCH DELEGATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Aug 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] A French delegation, headed by Christian Nucci, minister in charge of the Ministry of External Relations' department of cooperation and development, now visiting our country, met yesterday with Angolan representatives for the purpose of engaging in bilateral talks; Angola was represented by Planning Minister Lopo do Nascimento, Foreign Affairs Minister Afonso Van Dunem "M'Binda" and the People's Assembly's 1st Secretary Paulo Jorge; the French delegation also placed a wreath on the sarcophagus of the greatly missed President Dr Agostinho Neto.

The French delegation was received in the morning by Planning Minister Lopo do Nascimento for an exchange of opinions on the methods of cooperation to be discussed during the French leader's stay in Angolan territory.

The Angolan delegation was composed of Antonio Henriques da Silva, deputy minister of planning, and representatives from the ministries of foreign affairs, cooperation, banking, fishing and transportation. The French delegation, in turn, consisted of Jacques Garceau, French ambassador to Angola, Roland Bernerd, deputy from the National Assembly, and Germone Gazes, technical adviser to the minister's cabinet.

During the brief conversation which preceded the closed-door session between the two delegations, Lopo do Nascimento spoke of the pleasure with which the Angolan Government views French policy with regard to the destabilization being carried out by the apartheid regime in the southern area of our continent, a destabilization which is particularly affecting countries such as Angola, Mozambique, Botswana and other Front Line member countries.

According to Lopo do Nascimento, "we cannot fail to perceive with a certain degree of surprise that some developed countries are prepared to take positions of condemnation with regard to the geographical quadrant in which these situations are occurring, not to speak of the racial category of the people who are experiencing those situations."

In referring to our country's problems, the minister of planning asserted that "Angola is sharing in Africa's general problems, aggravated by the problems of decolonization and destabilization fostered by the South African regime."

In that context and referring to the 10th anniversary of our national independence, Lopo do Nascimento said that one often hears it said "that 10 years in a people's history is nothing, but 10 years spent under the yoke of a war of destabilization is a lot."

The Angolan Government also stated that relations between Angola and France have developed within a system of confidence and that those relations can be considered positive.

Christian Nucci, head of the French delegation, said, in turn, that this special consideration being given to Angola and, previously, to Mozambique, will serve to denote French solidarity with the Angolan and Mozambican people in face of the destabilization policy of the apartheid regime.

Speaking in terms of cooperation, Christian Nucci also said that this brief visit to our country "is a veritable springboard for the development of cooperation."

Among other points, the French official spoke of cooperation in the fishing sector as well as assistance to be given to our country by his government. In conclusion, he showed a willingness to discuss other matters of a technical nature to be brought up by the Angolan delegation during the conversations.

Audience With the Minister of Foreign Affairs

In addition, Foreign Affairs Minister Afonso Van Dunem also met with Christian Nucci yesterday.

On this occasion, the Angolan leader expressed the pleasure of the Angolan Government at the presence of a French delegation of such high level and indicated that this series of meetings is providing an opportunity for a review of bilateral cooperation.

Afonso Van Dunem also said that the Angolan Government greatly appreciate the position of the French Government with regard to the situation in southern Africa, particularly in South Africa, and that this, in fact, shows that France stands ready to contribute to a just and lasting solution in the area.

In response, Christian Nucci said that this visit will permit an exchange of impressions between Angola and France and also on the present situation being experienced in southern Africa with particular emphasis on the latest events occurring in South Africa--especially the state of emergency decreed by the Pretoria regime.

8568
CSO: 3442/401

ANGOLA

FRANCE DONATES TRUCKS TO SWAPO, LOCAL UNICEF

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Aug 85 p 12

[Text] Christian Nucci, minister-delegate of the French Ministry of External Relations, who is also Head of Cooperation and Development, met yesterday with the representatives of international organizations in this country.

On that occasion, the French official delivered a donation to the representative of UNICEF in Angola, Babocar Ndjie.

The donation consists of nine trucks to be used, according to Mr Ndjie, who is from Gambia, to distribute food and medicines in the interior of Angola. The shortage of transportation facilities in Angola is largely responsible for the difficulty of assisting residents of the regions located far from the coast, mainly those in the center and south of the country.

The UNICEF representative in Angola also said that the 9 trucks given by France are part of a larger group that includes 20 vehicles from the German Democratic Republic and others to be purchased with funds supplied by Canada and Japan.

All this, he continued, is part of the one-year UNICEF emergency program for Angola, which runs from April 1985 to March 1986.

Also present at the ceremony were Jacques Garceau, the French Ambassador to Angola, and other members of the French delegation that is visiting this country.

In a second ceremony yesterday morning, held at the residence of the French Ambassador, Mr Nucci delivered two tank trucks to the Secretary-General of SWAPO, Toivo Ya Toivo, as part of the French Government's aid to the Namibian people.

Present at the delivery were Comrade Lucio Lara, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the party's Central Committee for Support of Mass Organizations, and members of the diplomatic corps and of SWAPO.

In his speech, the French official stated that the delivery of the donation was a symbolic political act. He recalled that France had granted diplomatic status to SWAPO representatives in Paris and, lastly, noted that France's withdrawal from the Contact Group had been a gesture of protest against the group's ineffectiveness.

Speaking on behalf of SWAPO, Toivo Ya Toivo began by expressing appreciation for France's demonstration of solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people and praised France's recent statements in the United Nations Security Council condemning apartheid, as well as its recall of the French Ambassador from Pretoria. "We are convinced that other steps will yet be taken against the Pretoria regime," the SWAPO Secretary-General stated.

Concluding, Toivo Ya Toivo expressed thanks for the moral, material and political assistance which the MPLA-Labor Party, the Angolan Goverment and the Angolan people have given SWAPO, as well as the prestigious contribution from the socialist community and other countries toward the cause of liberation of the Namibian people.

12830
CSO: 3442/397

ANGOLA

POWER OUTAGE IN HUILA, NAMIBE REPORTED DUE TO UNITA ATTACK

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by J. Graca]

[Text] Lubango--An act of sabotage perpetrated by puppets in the pay of Pretoria and international imperialism against the high-tension line between the Matala hydroelectric dam and the capital of Huila Province Sunday evening at about 2215 hours and approximately 150 kilometers northeast of Lubango in the Bendela area interrupted the supply of electric power to Huila and Namibe provinces.

The shortage of power in the two provinces, which lasted about 13 hours, was restored with the startup of the Xitoto thermal power plant in Namibe Province which operates with two groups of generators of 7 megawatts each and which consume 15,000 liters of fuel per hour.

Rocha Santos, director of the Southern Regional Energy Enterprise, who a few hours later visited the scene of the disaster accompanied by members of the defense and security forces to evaluate the material damage incurred, was contacted by our reporting staff and advised us that the action resulted in the complete destruction of one tower and considerable damage to two others.

He announced the beginning yesterday of temporary repairs to the damaged towers, a project being carried out by 40 workers under the direction of Augusto dos Santos, an experienced technician in the construction of high-tension power lines; with great dedication they are working arduously day and night with the assurance that, if everything goes well, power supply will be normalized within 2 weeks.

It will be recalled that this is the third time that the Matala high-tension power line has been sabotaged, the first time being in 1978 and the second in 1979.

8568
CSO: 3442/401

ANGOLA

USSR TO SEND TECHNICANS TO BUILD KAPANDA DAM

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] Energy occupies a prominent place in economic cooperation relations between the People's Republic of Angola and the Soviet Union.

It is within the context of this relationship, a TASS article points out, that the Soviet Union will send a group of technicians to Angola between 1985 and 1987 to participate in planning and technical studies to be done in preparation for building the Kapanda dam in the Angolan province of Malange.

The Soviet Union will also supply various types of technical equipment to be utilized during the construction phase of the project, which is scheduled for completion in 1990.

The Soviet technicians and equipment are being sent under an agreement signed between the Soviet foreign trade company Tekhnopromeksport and Angolan groups.

Brazilian technicians will also take part in building the Kapanda dam because Brazil, along with Angola and the USSR, is one of the signatories to the agreement calling for the construction of the Kapanda dam.

When the Kapanda dam goes on stream, it will make increased socioeconomic development possible in a vast region of Angola, especially the area that includes the provinces of Malange, Huambo, Lunda South, Uige and Moxico.

12830
CSO: 3422/397

ANGOLA

\$91 MILLION LOAN GRANTED TO SONANGOL.

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] SONANGOL (The Angolan Fuel Corporation) and CABGOC (Cabinda Gulf Oil Company) today signed, at the Embassy of Angola in Paris, a commercial loan agreement for \$91 million (approximately 2,749,474,000 kwanzas) to finance the development of the Takula field in the Cabinda off-shore zone.

The total amount of the credit obtained by SONANGOL and CABGOC is being furnished by a consortium of 15 banks from various countries--including the United States, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Germany, Norway and Portugal--headed by the Bankers Trust Company. The loan provides \$70 million for SONANGOL and \$21 million for CABGOC.

These funds will be used in accordance with each company's respective share in the Cabinda area, o.e., 51 percent for SONANGOL and 49 percent for CABGOC.

Close to \$216 million (6,526,224,000 kwanzas) have already been spent on the project to develop the Takula field and an additional \$235 million (approximately 7,100,290,000 kwanzas) will be needed during the course of the current development program.

The Takula field began producing in December 1983. After conclusion of the work now being done, its production will double, from 80,000 to 160,000 barrels per day.

Signing the agreement for SONANGOL were Herminio Escorpio, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and director-general of the company, and Jaime Freitas, director of Negotiations.

Also attending the ceremony, representing Banco Nacional de Angola, guarantor under the loan, were Mario Pizarro, vice-governor of the bank, and Helder Cirilo, the bank's litigation director.

12830
CSO: 3442/397

ANGOLA

NEW OIL FIELD DISCOVERED IN TUBARAO

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 30 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] National Angolan Fuel Company (SONANGOL) announced yesterday in Luanda that a new oil field was discovered in Tubarao along Angola's north shore in the Block 2 area where drilling began on 4 March 1985.

The well in question, the "Tubarao 4," was drilled directionally by the "Sedneth Luanda" drilling rig of the "Jackup" type northeast of the "Tubarao 1" oil field.

The "Tubarao 4" is the first well drilled after the discovery and tests showed a daily yield of 2,759 barrels of oil with a density of 40.4 degrees API measured through a half-inch choker located in a tank at 7,400 feet.

The "Tubarao 4" well was drilled to a total depth of 8,600 feet and to a vertical depth of 8,030 feet.

The Tubarao wells of discovery and confirmation were drilled to a water depth of about 128 feet and are located 18 miles from the shore in the southern part of Bloc 2 whose area is about 4,000 square kilometers.

Initial exploitation of the Tubarao oil field is scheduled for the beginning of 1987. The crude oil produced will be conveyed through an underwater oil pipe-line from the well's head protector in the Tubarao oil field to the Lembo-East oil field, located 3 miles to the north, where it will be processed to separate the oil from the gas and water before it is exported.

SONAGOL, national concessionaire of the rights of exploration and research of liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons in Angola, has a 25 percent share in the Block 2 consortium.

TEXACO-Angola Prospecting and Production SARL (TEXPRO) is the operator on behalf of the consortium and holds 40 percent of the shares, where as the Angolan Petroleum Company (TOTAL) and Petrobras International S.A. (BRASPETRO) each hold 17.5 percent of the shares.

8568
CSO: 3442/399

ANGOLA

PHOSPHATE PROJECT IN CABINDA DESCRIBED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Aug 85 p 12

[Text] Cabinda--The exploitation of phosphate from Mongo Tando (municipality of Cacongo), subsequent to its discovery and the verification of its economic feasibility in the laboratories of Luanda and Belgrade (Yugoslavia), is occupying a highly prominent place in Cabinda's special socio-economic development plan.

The project in question, initially scheduled for the first phase in the execution of the plan, has now been scheduled for the second phase which will begin next year inasmuch as conditions are not favorable for putting the plan into immediate action.

The prospecting of phosphate in this area, begun in May 1982, culminated in relatively positive results 6 months later.

Therefore, the first phase consisted precisely in the determination of 62 soundings by COFANG, an American company which was operating in Angola in the colonial era, as well as the drilling of 8 holes in the surface and 22 new research wells.

In addition to the area in which the phosphate is located at a depth of 80 meters, the experts who were exploring the deposits of this mine within the scope of the Angola/Energo Project (Yugoslavia), signed on 2 April 1981, also discovered a sedimentary deposit of phosphate-laden rock in the village of Loango Pequeno (Mongo Tando) where phosphate can be seen on the surface of the land.

Phosphate can also be seen in greater quantity in the areas of Weka, Cacata, Massabi and Chivovo. The deposit of this product extends almost throughout the province to the borders of the republics of Congo and Zaire, according to research already completed.

Phosphate is important in Angola's economy inasmuch as it is used in the manufacture of fertilizer, medicine, soap and other products.

8568
CSO: 3442/399

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

HEALTH MINISTER VISITS CUNENE--Lubango--Health Minister Ferreira Neto has been in Cunene Province since last Wednesday in keeping with periodic visits scheduled by the ministry which he directs. Ferreira Neto has just visited the village of Castanheira de Pera, provisional capital of Cunene. While passing through Lubango on Friday, the minister told the ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY that he would be visiting other localities of Angola's southern area. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Aug 85 p 12] 8568

SUGAR PRODUCTION FIGURES GIVEN--A total of 352,013 tons of sugar cane and 23,100 tons of sugar are the goals set by the National Sugar Company for the 1985-1986 campaign. The harvest begins today in the "Herois de Caxito" complex, associated with the Sugar Enterprise of the North (Acunor-UEE), in a ceremony to be attended by members of the party and government. The figures to be achieved by each of the complexes are as follows: 84,000 tons of sugar cane and 5,100 tons of sugar for the "Herois de Caxito" complex; 189,237 tons of cane and 14,000 tons of sugar for the "1 de Maio" complex; and 78,776 tons of cane and only 4 tons of sugar for the "4 de Fevereiro" complex, the latter two belonging to the OSUKA-UEE Enterprise of Benguela. It will be recalled that in the 1984-1985 campaign, the "Herois de Caxito" complex was expected to produce 5,100 tons but produced only 2,532 tons, or 37.8 percent of the goal. The "1 de Maio" complex was scheduled to produce 20,860 tons but produced only 19,378 tons, or 92.8 percent of its goal. Lastly, the "4 de Fevereiro" complex was expected to produce 7,378 tons, corresponding to 30 percent of the planned goal. Considerable change has occurred in the form of increased production in these three complexes compared with the harvests of previous years, and it must be pointed out that the "1 de Maio" complex in Benguela Province played a major role in that increase. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Aug 85 p 3] 8568

CSO: 3442/400

BENIN

NORTH KOREAN-DONATED PRESS CENTER INAUGURATED AT CADJEHOUM

Cotonou EHUZU in French 16 Jul 85 pp 1, 8

[Article by A. Ahounou]

[Excerpt] It was in a holiday atmosphere enhanced by pennants, flags, and effigies in praise of the chiefs of state of Benin and North Korea that the new Press Center located in Cadjehoun--a gift from the North Korean people to the people of Benin--was inaugurated yesterday in Cotonou.

Participating in that important ceremony were the members of the Central Committee of the People's Revolution Party of Benin, the National Revolutionary Assembly, the National Executive Committee, the North Korean community in our country, and an impressive crowd of men and women militants in our democratic people's revolution.

The imposing press facility--a dazzling jewel in North Korean-Beninese cooperation--covers a total of 1,700 square meters. Its construction, which began on 2 January 1981, cost 1 billion CFA francs, of which 500 million CFA francs were paid by each of the two parties. It consists basically of the following:

1. A working unit of 966 square meters.
2. A two-story administrative unit measuring 734 square meters.
3. A sentry box.
4. A fence.
5. Annexes.
6. Miscellaneous roads and networks.

Speaking at the inauguration, the DPRK's ambassador, Kim Sung-hwang, began by saying that construction of the Press Center reflects the days of work and pride that were wholeheartedly established between Beninese and North Korean workers.

The North Korean diplomat then added that the Press Center would always remain in our hearts as a symbol of the friendship between North Korea and Benin. Lastly, Kim Sung-hwang expressed his firm conviction that the Press Center would contribute to the advent of a new, prosperous, and independent society in our country and then said that the North Korean people are delighted to have such true friends in West Africa as the Beninese people.

11798
CSO: 3419/547

BENIN

BRIEFS

IDB LOAN TO BENIN--Jeddah, 22 Aug (SPA)--The Islamic Development Bank [IDB] yesterday signed an agreement with Benin to finance a \$5 million deal for Benin to import oil products. Since the beginning of this year, the IDB has loaned Benin \$10,555,000. [Excerpts] [Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0700 GMT 22 Aug 85 GF]

CSO: 4400/261

BURKINA

MOTIVES, BENEFITS OF GOVERNMENT DISSOLUTIONS EXPLAINED

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French 23 Aug 85 p 7

[Editorial: "Instructive Significance of Dissolutions of the Revolutionary Government"]

[Text] The balance of 2 years of revolution is very positive, both on the political level and that of economic and social transformations:

--Establishment of the people's power in all the sectors of activity of our society,

--Free housing for 1985,

--Lowering of school fees,

--Vaccination campaign,

--Sourou project, etc.

The revolutionary process has strengthened and will further strengthen, to the displeasure of the internal and external enemies supported at arm's length by the financial powers.

The errors and shortcomings revealed here and there, and criticized without indulgence, do not detract from this positive result.

However, how can we explain that our revolutionary experience has had two government dissolutions in 2 years?

Though the need for political clarification on the eve of the first anniversary of the People's Democratic Revolution (RDP) basically explained the dissolution of the first revolutionary government in the eyes of the great majority of party members and all the people, it must be said that the dissolution of the second revolutionary government was a real surprise to many comrades as well as to some friends of the RDP, and prompted some questions among them, even some concern. Some asked if this dissolution was not a repudiation of all the ministers. Had there not been some among them who had, in the accomplishment of their mission, given satisfaction to the people and

their political leadership and therefore deserved their confidence? Was there not a risk of stalling the affairs of state? Our young revolution is demanding, and if shortcomings here and there in carrying out certain important tasks are thus to be regarded as reasons for dissatisfaction, then others wonder whether these shortcomings were enough to justify dissolving the government. Would not a simple cabinet reshuffle have been more appropriate?

As for national and international reaction, it was already rejoicing at the report of the naive notion that the revolution was experiencing a crisis, and it was again cherishing its constant dream: to regain its lost paradise.

The comrade Faso president explained at his meeting with the press on 16 August 1985, in a clear, precise, reassuring, and revolutionary way, the meaning of the government dissolution. Nothing to do with the many predictions being bruited in the streets. The comrade president showed that the revolutionary government dissolution was nothing but a "revolutionary instructional device to remind everyone that no one is irremovable in his position."

What does this mean?

Under the reactionary regimes, people who had been promised responsible positions (ministers, directors, secretaries general, and other political posts) behaved like feudal lords on their thrones. They managed public affairs like legacies from their father, to their own profit and that of their friends of the reactionary class. Intrigues, plots, buying of consciences, traffic in influence, and all kinds of base maneuvers were used by the reactionaries to cling to their positions as long as possible, regardless of the interests of the people's masses. Thus, they cultivated the myth of the high positions and the cult of the indispensable leadership.

This attitude of running after the high positions and then holding onto them at all costs unfortunately affects some of our comrades, who have a tendency to forget that the people will judge them only on the basis of their concrete work, their spirit of initiative, and their revolutionary creativity. Is this not a real danger to which the comrade president wanted to draw our attention when in his 4 August message he condemned "the purely ambitious neofeudals, winner-oriented, and phrasemakers who wield power like a dynastic right" and "whose revolutionary attention can be summarized as insuring close ties with the most highly placed leaders."

In our revolutionary administration no one is irremovable, and relieving a comrade of his position does not always mean repudiating him. A period in a position of responsibility can be an opportunity for each of us to acquire experience in management and leadership that may be useful to pass on to other levels in the field. Leaving a ministerial post for another position of struggle should therefore not be perceived as an unpleasant event that shakes revolutionary determination. Those of our comrades who have worked very close to the political leadership of our revolution have certainly acquired revolutionary methods that make them better able to instill a new dynamic in the action to transform our society at whatever level they may one day find themselves.

Dissolution of the government, by producing a break in the monotony, routine, and humdrum that often tend to reestablish themselves, imposes a time of critical reflection and even meditation. Leaders at all levels will definitely think about what could have been done and was not done, about the mistakes that could have been avoided, and about the structures and the orientations given to these structures in relation to the stage of the transformations achieved by our society. There is no doubt that this challenge foretells a revival, a renewal of dynamism and determination in the revolutionary action. And that is all to the good for the revolution.

9920
CSO: 3419/543

BURKINA

NEED FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF PROLETARIAN PARTY URGED

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French 26 Jul 85 p 9

[Article by Babou Paulin Bamouni]

[Text] In Burkina Faso, there is as yet no proletarian party. A proletarian party has nothing to do with any of the political parties which the Burkinabe have known to date. Just as the August revolution had nothing to do in qualitative terms with the reactionary regimes Burkina has experienced, the proletarian party is one of a new type, qualitatively superior to any other party, because it is a party of the people's class, a party which symbolizes the aspirations of the people and their supreme will to govern themselves and to take over the state apparatus first of all, with a view to the radical transformation of society.

As its name indicates, a proletarian party is the party of the proletariat, that is to say the workers class. This class is the only one qualified, because of its eminently revolutionary nature, to create what can be called a vanguard party to lead the oppressed and the exploited, as a group, in seizing power and administering it properly, taking as its basis the proletarian ideology. This is because, in the conduct of a revolution, the proletarian party appears as the guiding force of society, for it is this party which is entrusted with the drafting of the domestic and foreign policy of the country, the planning of the prospects for social development in scientific fashion, and the organization and mobilization of the masses to resolve the concrete problems of building the new society.

The proletarian party is directed and motivated by the politically and ideologically advanced elements in the workers class. Therefore not just anyone joins the proletarian party, and it does not seek to incorporate everyone within it. Because of the opportunists of all sorts, it carries out a veritable process of selection with regard to all those who aspire to party membership. For the method of operation within the proletarian party is scientific and rigorous when it comes to taking up political as well as economic and ideological problems. Every party member must show evidence of an acute awakening of awareness and an indestructible determination to defend the party and its goals wherever necessary. He must prove himself a devoted militant ready to execute all the tasks entrusted to him by the party, while taking care never to reveal anything about the political strategy of the

party, whatever happens, nor may he ever venture to challenge the decisions of the party. Discussion bodies are provided for this kind of debate.

It is because of this rigor in the conduct of the proletarian party that many people in Burkina wrongly fear the concept of the proletarian party, believing that it can only lead to dictatorship (perceived here in its evil form, i.e., a bourgeois dictatorship which oppresses the people). The proletarian party is nothing other than the party of the people. And as the people are one in any given society, there can only be a single framework for their political struggle--the proletarian party, which can block the path of the exploiters and oppressors of the people. This is why, when the people are in power, there can only be one party, which many people confuse with the single parties which bourgeois regimes often establish in order to victimize the people.

In addition to the rules necessary for any consistent political party, generally speaking, the proletarian party engages in self-discipline and keeps a close watch with regard to revolutionary principles. Democratic centralism, criticism and self-criticism remain the untouchable organizational principles on which the proletarian party is based. Because of this, arbitrary action and settlements of account are excluded from the working methods of the party, which places all the militants on an equal footing and demands of them conformity without exception to the same revolutionary discipline, under its protection.

The congress is the supreme organ of the proletarian party. (It should be noted that, mimicking the proletarian party, the reactionary and fascist parties also speak of congresses.) Vanguard, that is to say proletarian, parties, generally convoke their congresses every 2 or every 5 years, in normal times. It is the Central Committee, the leadership body of the party, which convokes the congresses, with the agreement of the political bureau of the party, another body entrusted with the making of certain political decisions pertaining to the conduct of the affairs of state.

In view of the dynamic role of the proletarian party in the conduct of a revolution, its determination to organize and mobilize the masses, its scientific vision of political, economic and ideological problems and its capacity to define the tasks of social development properly, this type of party is indispensable to Burkina, which is experiencing a revolutionary process in which the people have seized state power without having had the experience of such a political structure. Only such a party can make it possible for the August revolution to achieve consistent and victorious progress, scientifically, politically, ideologically and organizationally, on all levels, in the building of the new society in Burkina Faso. It is as a function of all these reasons and factors that the establishment of a proletarian party in Burkina is ever more an issue. For the staffing of the August revolution will become increasingly difficult without such a party. As a result, the survival of this revolution will depend in large part on the establishment of this vanguard party of the workers class.

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CSO: 34190528

BURKINA

TRAORE ON OUTCOME OF NAIROBI WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French 23 Aug 85 p 46

[Interview with Alima Traore, head of the Burkinabe delegation to the Nairobi conference, by A. O., secretary for information of the Burkinabe Women Communicators Association (ABC), APAC section; date, place not specified]

[Text] ABC: You led the Burkinabe delegation to the Nairobi conference. What are your feelings following its conclusion? Are you satisfied? What comments would you make?

Alima Traore: We are happy with the results that the conference achieved. It was for us an important occasion and a platform for Burkina to make known through its women's delegation the policy of the National Revolutionary Council (CNR), since all the delegations brought messages of their respective governments. We delivered the message of the Burkinabe women, and explained the conditions that have been created for them by the CNR's policy.

However, I do feel one point of dissatisfaction. Nairobi was the scene of bargaining, of compromise (fine) but also (to be regretted) renunciations. This is what prompted us to introduce a motion of order on the final night regarding paragraph 95, over which serious differences emerged.

This paragraph mentions, along with apartheid racism, imperialism and neocolonialism, "Zionism" as an obstacle to achievement of the UN objectives for women.

The opposition (one supposes) by the United States and Israel, supported by a very small group of Western countries, succeeded in paralyzing committees and plenary sessions, whereas settlements on the side made it possible to proceed to a vote in other similar situations, apartheid for example.

Burkina, along with other countries, took care to disassociate itself from the consensus that mentioned all the situations created by Zionism, in place of the word Zionism. Thus, if you are referring to peace, peace does not exist in Palestine, the entire Middle East, or South Africa. We remained faithful to our position of condemning Zionism in our message.

ABC: What is the significance for the Burkinabe woman of the future strategies that the conference approved?

Alima Traore: The future strategies are for us a framework, a serious reference for the work of the administrations in order to better grasp the various obstacles that have to be overcome for the integration of women. However, the determining factor is still the policy of the country itself. Whatever the strategies, the social situations differ from continent to continent, country to country. Our approach will be the CNR's policy, while using the elements of the strategies document to accelerate the work for women to the extent that there are proposed concrete measures that will enable real integration. Also, Burkina made a commitment to that international body for the meeting in the year 2000. Also, we hope to achieve these things with the financial support of the O.N.G. [expansion unknown].

ABC: Do you believe in unity of action between women of the north and of the south?

Alima Traore: In truth, this is frankly difficult. I believe that even between Third World countries there are social, and especially political, limitations that one cannot overcome. At the Burkina level, we must seek unity of action among women of all social categories. We must work here and together to create our own emancipation and to set an example for other countries.

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CSO:3419/543

BURKINA

NATIONAL GRAIN OFFICE ROLE DISCUSSED

Ouagadougou SIDWAYA in French 22 Aug 85 pp 1,3

[Article by Alassane Traore, Jr.: "1.236 Billion Outstanding"]

[Text] An important meeting was held at OFNACER [National Grain Office] headquarters on Tuesday, 20 August. The meeting was chaired by comrades Ani Tiousse, head of the military cabinet of the presidency of the republic, who represented the republic's president, and Mahama Sawadogo, high commissioner of the province of Kadiogo. Speeches were given by comrades Tertius Zongo, CDR [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution] delegate, Beni Tiere, general manager, and Ani Tiousse, representative of the CNR [National Council of the Revolution].

The importance of the meeting lay in the fact that it was necessary to make known both OFNACER and the task it has been assigned under the RDP [People's Democratic Revolution]. It was also necessary to denounce the problems undermining the institution and to clarify the recent layoffs and suspensions taken by the republic's coordinating councils last 14 and 16 August.

The speech by OFNACER's comrade general manager explained what in fact OFNACER is and what its assigned mission consists of. OFNACER is a group of offices, warehouses, and stores of grains--a public institution that is both industrial and commercial which has legal status and is financially autonomous.

Under the RDP, however, OFNACER is a granary built to provide the people with grain by collecting the national production, by importing grain when national production is inadequate and by using food aid. The Office has 111 warehouses with a storage capacity of 90,000 tons. At the present time OFNACER has 80,000 tons of grain stored throughout the country. Although the overall situation appears to be satisfactory, it should be noted that OFNACER has experienced political and economic upheavals that have continued to the present.

The OFNACER CDR delegate emphasized in his speech the fact that OFNACER was a tool of nepotism and favoritism and not a tool for providing for the people; leaders of previous regimes stored only a single type of grain.

Comrade Tiousse defined the reasons for OFNACER's current problems. A total of 1.136 billion CFA francs are in the hands of others, who are the ministers

and those close to them who procured supplies in a helter-skelter fashion, shady merchants recommended by the authorities and private individuals who have not paid their debts.

The situation was helped along by the laxity of the managers who headed the institution, the ease of obtaining credit, influence peddling, poor management and a bad method for collecting the grain. In short, rigor and authority were absent. OFNACER can no longer continue to suffer from poor management; a policy of austerity must be implemented.

The people's meeting was an opportunity to try to win back the people's confidence. OFNACER must respond to the aspirations of the masses at all costs. Comrade general manager insisted on the fact that OFNACER must be brought closer to the consumer and its structures decentralized; in order to do this regional offices have been created and grain banks are located in the villages.

Bringing the institution in line with the revolution assumes that there will be a legal basis for the institution and that new organizational structures will be created based on a better management system. The financial area must also be improved by implementing analytical accounting. The Office will soon be computerized and for the first time since 1975 there will be a board of directors meeting. The end result is to make OFNACER an independent service with its own funds, which will help it participate in the fight for food self-sufficiency.

One of the most eagerly awaited parts of the meeting was the part devoted to the measures taken at the coordination council meetings last 14 and 16 August. Comrade Ani Tiousse, representing the president of the country, exposed the procedure used by some civil servants to divert grain. This involved claiming possession of foodstuffs on the basis of a coupon signed at OFNACER. The food was to be distributed to those requesting it and the amounts collected were to be turned over to OFNACER. The individuals had 1 month in which to pay OFNACER, which some have not done for several months or even 1 year. It must also be noted that many civil servants have not paid their debts, which complicates the task.

Comrade Tiousse said, "Before 23 August, those owing money must settle their accounts with OFNACER." It should also be emphasized that there are errors on the lists because OFNACER's accounting was not sufficiently strict and some comrades whose accounts were settled have been laid off or suspended. Comrade Tiousse emphasized, however, that the CNR will lift the measures pertaining to these comrades and the OFNACER accounting office, which sent the lists to the military cabinet of the presidency of the republic, will be reprimanded.

However, there is still 1.236 billion to collect and it will be collected in whatever way is necessary. The administrative and financial directors of the services are henceforth responsible for all diversions of grain since they are countersigning the delivery slips. It must be understood that OFNACER is a structure that was set up to be used by the people and not to use the people.

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CSO:3419/540

BURKINA

WATER PROJECTS IN PO DESCRIBED

Ouagadougou SIDWAYA in French 21 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Martin Kabore]

[Text] Po (AIB)--It was a gala people's occasion when the men and women militants in Sector 6 in Po--located on the road leading out of town in the direction of Ouagadougou--used their new water post for the first time on Thursday 15 August 1985. Built by the ONEA, it has been named after Nelson Mandela. When it is realized that the nine fountains built in the city of Po since 1981 are located in the center of town, one can see how much daily effort must be made by the inhabitants of the outlying areas to obtain their water. Hence the need to lighten their burden by extending the pipelines to take water to those areas where consumers are most deprived of it. To provide the water post that was inaugurated on Thursday, the ONEA had to build a pipeline 110 millimeters in diameter over a distance of 652 meters, and all with its own funds.

The drinking water distributed in the city of Po comes from a number of wells drilled by the ONEA. The water from those wells is pumped to a water tower that will hold 150 cubic meters. There it is purified before being sent to the water posts. Water is currently available from 0500 hours to 2000 hours, and the water tower is then refilled during the night. Interruptions in service occur from time to time.

The ONEA is acquiring the necessary equipment to supply Po with drinking water 24 hours a day beginning in 1986. It must be said, incidentally, that the problem in Po is not the lack of water but its control. If it had more money, the ONEA could move toward the use of surface water (from dams, rivers, and so on) in the future. For the moment, according to comrade Kontogomde Karim, the ONEA's local official, water requirements for the city of Po's approximately 10,000 inhabitants (estimated at 150 cubic meters a day) are fairly well covered.

To get back to the ceremony [copy missing] commissioner for Nahouri, in the presence of his closest associates and the local authorities--but above all the inhabitants of Sector 6, who expressed their delight by singing and dancing. One of the speakers was the sector's CDR [Committee for the Defense

of the Revolution] delegate, comrade Vogohire Abdou, who is also chairman of the departmental coordination office. In essence, he conveyed the gratitude of the sector's militants to the ONEA and, through it, to the CNR [National Council of the Revolution] for its fair water policy.

For his part, the secretary general of the High Commission and prefect of Po, comrade Ouattara Imossi Moise, recalled that water is a basic element and expressed the hope that water posts would be built all over Po and throughout Nahouri. "But," he told the inhabitants, "it will not be possible without steadily increasing mobilization." The high commissioner, who spoke last after unveiling the plaque, said that the water post was a priceless gift and the result of efforts by the ONFA's militants: a victory on the path to self-sufficiency in food. Comrade Marcin Zongo said that besides the importance of the water, the ceremony's underlying significance lies in the choice of the name of Nelson Mandela, the South African patriot, now 67 years old, who has spent more than one-third of his life in prison. Zongo took the opportunity to speak exhaustively of apartheid and the resistance by the people of Azania [South Africa]. By naming their water post after Nelson Mandela, the militants in Sector 6 of Po are symbolically offering a little water to their South African brothers and sisters who are thirsting for freedom. They also hope that someday Nelson Mandela, freed at the same time as his people, will come to drink the water from this water post.

The high commissioner added: "Hence the necessity to maintain this fountain conscientiously and to think of all the oppressed and all those struggling against imperialism when you come to draw water here." The high commissioner took the opportunity to announce the upcoming establishment in Nahouri of a section of MOBRAP (the movement through which the Burkinabe also make their contribution to the struggle against apartheid and racism). In order not to depart from a long-established tradition in Burkina, trees were planted to mark the happy occasion.

The first to engage in that activity before the authorities were a child (the symbol of the future), a woman (the sign that everyone is involved), and a wise man (who will leave something for posterity). The ceremony ended with the announcement of good news to the militants: they will be able to draw water from the new water post at no charge for 2 days, and according to the ONFA official, the militants themselves will manage their fountain and receive the profits from the sale of water.

11798
CSO: 3419/539

BURKINA

UNSKILLED MANPOWER WORK ON RAIL LINE

Ouagadougou SIDWAYA in French 20 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] One ministry leaves the worksite and another arrives. That is the pace at which work has been proceeding on the Ouagadougou-Tambao rail line ever since construction was inaugurated on 1 February 1985 by the comrade chairman of the CNR [National Council of the Revolution] and president of the republic, Capt. Thomas Sankara. With the same objectives as those ministries and with exemplary enthusiasm, the "unskilled" (lumpen proletariat) launched an assault on the railway worksite on Sunday 18 August 1985.

Bicycle attendants, cart pushers, and bootblacks--in short, all the "rejects" making up the "lumpen proletariat" in our country--began their conquest of the new railway on Sunday 18 August 1985. Its construction was started by the CNR in February 1985.

Before going to the worksite, the minister of family welfare and her with her, she expressed her desire. And besides wanting the "proletariat" had control of the social status--to the Red disaster victims in the Sahel. being outdone when it comes to activities. So they invaded the rare holiday atmosphere that the party produce effective work. Each one fatigued in that place where muscular

members of the people met with the
Solidarity. During their meeting
participate in that battle of the rails.
The components of the "lumpen
desirable sum--considering their
arity Fund to be used for the
s clearly that the "rejects" are not
ating in our country's socioeconomic
worksites last Sunday, and it was in a
s gave the best of themselves to
nstrated that there is no room for
rgy is the kind most in demand.

In response to questions from the press, some comrades taking part in the work said they were satisfied with the policy being pursued by the CNR to give them better living conditions by eliminating injustice. The era of "watch us eat and you pick up the crumbs under the table" is now past. Everyone must eat at the same table. Those comrades at work also give their indefectible support to the CNR and invite all those lagging behind to "catch the revolution train as soon as possible." Because very soon, it will be too late.

11793
CSO: 3419/539

BURKINA

NEW SEBHY OIL DEPOTS AT BINGO OPENED

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French 23 Aug 85 p 8

[Text] On Tuesday 13 August, Capt Henri Zongo, representing the Faso president, opened the depots of the Burkinabe Oil Storage Company (SEBHY) at Bingo, in the presence of the high commissioners of Bazega and Kadiogo.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Jean Sidibe, the SEBHY director general, said among other things that Burkina Faso is an enclaved country that does not yet produce oil, and in which oil consumption represents 16 percent of the total import value. Also, oil is a sector that is very delicate, very strategic, and too important to be left only in the hands of the multinational corporations.

The purposes of the SEBHY company are to build and manage the depots, supply the country, and supervise storage. The company has a capital of 750 million CFA francs, of which 70 percent of the shares are held by state subsidiaries (Bureau of Mines and Geology of Burkina BUMIGEB, CBC, CEP), and 30 percent by the oil companies British Petroleum, B/Shell, Mobil Oil, Total, and Texaco.

The depot is composed of two tanks 6,200 cubic meters each for gasoline, one tank 4,130 cubic meters for gas oil, one tank 3,250 cubic meters for super, one tank 1,830 cubic meters for DDO [expansion unknown], and one tank 1,830 cubic meters for kerosene, or a total capacity of 23,440 cubic meters of liquid fuels. There are also two tanks, each 100 cubic meters, for butane gas, one water tank 600 cubic meters, and an emptying and loading station. The total cost is 8.311 billion CFA francs.

9920
CSO: 3419/543

BURKINA

ALBANIAN YOUTH DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French 9 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] As a gesture of internationalist solidarity among revolutionary peoples, a delegation representing the Albanian Working Youth Union (UJTA) paid a visit to our country. The delegation of three, headed by Comrade Hadjire Djan, secretary general of the UJTA, came to participate in the national congress of the university CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] scheduled for 17 August. Unfortunately, there was a misunderstanding, and the Albanian comrades arrived earlier than expected.

However, their stay was not without profit. The Albanian comrades met with the president of Burkina Faso on 25 July, and also paid a courtesy visit to Comrade Blaise Compaore in Po. On the afternoon of 25 July, they met with student militants belonging to the university CDR. This meeting enabled the students to learn about Albania, not from the distorted image the imperialist countries provide of it nor from the cliches promulgated by some illiterates of the revolution, but in terms of the real Albania with its triumphs and its difficulties and its will to pursue the daily struggle to consolidate its revolution and share its experience with all the peoples of the world. Thus the comrades learned that the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has the same principle for its development--relying first of all on its own strength--as we do. The Albanian comrades also stated that socialism was not proclaimed in their country until 1964, that is to say after 20 years of revolution. Economic self-sufficiency was not achieved until 1976. In other words, therefore, revolution is not an overnight affair. The Albanian people have made tremendous sacrifices to eliminate unemployment, crises, inflation, crime and moral corruption, illiteracy and endemic diseases. In order to provide schooling for all children, it was necessary at the beginning for each teacher to take on more than 100 village young people and adults.

The Albanian comrades made a gift of the UJTA emblem and books by Enver Hoxa and Ramiz Alia to the university committee, as a gesture showing their proletarian internationalist solidarity. Other insignia were distributed to all the participants in the UJTA meetings, and to Comrade Mamadou Traore of the general national secretariat of the CDR, for the young Burkinabe pioneers.

Comrade Traore, who presided at the meeting, concluded with a reference to a statement made by Comrade Sankara. "For us, Albania is a diamond." A diamond embedded, in terms of its geographic location, in imperialism and revisionism. This is why, Comrade Traore explained, we will make of Burkina Faso a diamond, in order to broaden the anti-imperialist front.

BURKINA

BRIEFS

SOVIET EQUIPMENT GIFT--A ceremony was held on 8 August at the National General Secretariat of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR) for the official presentation of Soviet equipment to the CDR members. Those present included the USSR ambassador to Burkina Faso, members of the embassy, and numerous People's Democratic Revolution (RDP) members. Comrade Hien Kilmite, CDR assistant national secretary general, presided. In his brief speech, he emphasized that this equipment--four all-terrain vehicles, four movie projectors, two generators, and numerous films--will be primary tools to combat indoctrination, conquer ignorance, and reduce illiteracy. The equipment is in addition to many other defense means given to our people by the USSR. [Text] [Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French 23 Aug 85 p 9] 9920

JEC MEETING--Members of the JEC [Catholic Student Youth] from the nine dioceses in Burkina Faso met from 21 to 29 July 1985 in Kossoghin in a national council meeting. During this conference, the 24th of its sort since the movement was established in Burkina, the Catholic Student Youth militants reasserted their commitment to the poor. This meeting, for which the theme was "The JEC for Youth More Committed to Liberating Development," was in the opinion of the outgoing national secretary an expression of "a new awareness of the development systems which demean the working masses and the urgent need to work and struggle for liberating development." During this meeting, the JEC comrades planned lectures on the 5-year plan and the pioneer movement. On the practical level, they helped the peasants in the village of Bisghin with cultivation tasks and also reforestation. At the conclusion of the meeting, Francis Kabore was elected as the new national secretary to succeed the outgoing comrade, Gilbert Guigma. We hope that the comrades will always remain faithful to this choice and will listen to the exploited and the oppressed masses with a view to development favoring the masses. [Text] [Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French 9 Aug 85 p 6] 5157

CSO: 3419/528

CHAD

OIL PRODUCTS IMPORT REGULATION

Ndjamena INFO-TCHAD in French 15 Aug 85 pp 4-5

[Article: "Import Licenses for Oil Products to Be Granted Only to Oil Companies"]

[Text] The minister of economy and trade informed merchants who import fuel and other oil products that, in view of the hazards involved when these products are shipped, stored or handled in technical and safety conditions other than those required, his department will be compelled to implement current regulations concerning import, shipment, storage, distribution and sale of oil products.

Therefore, starting with the date of publication of this communique, the following measures will be taken to standardize the oil product trade in Chad:

1. Import licenses for oil products will be granted only to oil companies regularly established in the Republic of Chad.
2. Circulation, storage and sale of oil products in open containers will be prohibited. However, importers other than regularly established oil companies will be given 45 days to dispose of their stocks.
3. A mixed economic control squad will be created to supervise the application of the above measures and to punish any resulting violations.
4. Other accompanying measures will follow.

The minister of economy and trade is asking his fellow citizens and merchants to understand these measures, which anyhow would become imperative in the long run.

Chad, a country undergoing reconstruction, confronted with supply problems due to its isolated location, must reorganize its distribution networks and diversify its sources of supply so that it can also cope with a difficult international economic environment.

The minister of economy and trade counts on the public-spiritedness of his compatriots to win the battle for the revival of the Chadian economy. (Chadian Press Agency).

CHAD

INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION OFFICE DESCRIBED

Ndjamena INFO-TCHAD in French 7 Aug 85 pp 2-4

[Article: "The Chad Industrial Promotion Office: An Indispensable Tool To Stimulate the Chadian Economy"]

[Text] To promote Chad's industrial development in its economic and social context, and in particular to give an advantage to small and mid-size businesses (PME) by training Chadian professionals and company heads, improving their knowledge and increasing their value: such are the goals of the Chadian Industrial Promotion Office (BPIT). Little known of the public at large, this department is still an indispensable tool of promotion of our country's economy. Created through a presidential decree dated 3 April 1975, the Chadian Industrial Promotion Bureau is headquartered in Ndjamena, more precisely in the premises of the Chadian Chamber of Commerce and Industry. It consists of four divisions, viz. the studies division, the documentation, information and training division, a third division in charge of supervision and promotion, and finally the financing division of the BPIT.

The BPIT manager, Mr Djemil Malloua, whom we met, defined for us the goals of his office and the projects it has completed, and he explained its current prospects and orientations. Speaking of the BPIT's mission, Mr Malloua stated that it was essentially to guarantee the bank loans obtained by promoters and to advise the latter on how to manage their businesses. It also encourages them materially in setting up national companies, in building and operating research and demonstration workshops that can then be taken over by Chadian promoters or sold to third parties under conditions determined by internal BPIT regulations. In addition, it is the BPIT's mission to give foreign promoters all the information they may need in preparing and completing their industrial projects. This information often has to do with the conditions of creation and operation of industries in Chad and with the facilities offered for research and to obtain financing and approvals.

As far as public administrations are concerned, Mr Djemil Malloua indicated that the BPIT provides them with all the advice they need concerning both the general industrialization policy and the policy with respect to small and mid-size businesses. Since its creation in 1975, and until 1979, the office was run by two organizations of the United Nations, viz. the UNDP [UN Development Program] and the UN Industrial Development organization (UNIDO), whose experts set up a veritable documentation service and, with

the advent of the Third Republic, suggested that the BPIT should become a Chadian Industrial Promotion Office (PROPITCHAD) supervised by the Ministry of Trade. However, several months went by and the UNDP and UNIDO experts did not come back to set up PROPITCHAD so that, to fill the vacuum, another project was proposed to the government last November, which seems to be more in line with the government's concerns and more easily adaptable to the country's present economic situation.

The project has three facets, as follows: stimulating economic and trade departments in charge of promoting the country's industrialization, in particular the Directorate of Industry and the Chadian Industrial Promotion Bureau; in addition, 30 businesses will be selected in the sectors of repair and maintenance (garage, mechanical and electrical workshop), agrifood (biscuit factory, bakery, flour mill), construction (masonry, carpentry, plumbing, metal and wood construction, painting) to be given a boost; and, finally, 10 projects likely to receive bank financing will be entrusted to promoters. This project, which somehow is a transition project, has already been transmitted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation to the UNIDO headquarters in New York for consideration, amendment and signature. If it is accepted, it would amount to a veritable revival of the BPIT.

As for the projects completed by his office, Mr Djemil Malloua indicated that, since its creation, it has contributed to revive some Chadian industries. Several studies were made, but unfortunately without the active participation of national promoters. Thus, with the advent of the Third Republic, the first mission sent to our country by UNIDO submitted a project to the government, and the project was completed. It was called "Emergency Assistance to Chadian Businesses to Repair Industrial Equipment," and called for UNIDO experts to make a tour to inspect and sometimes to repair businesses and production units throughout the country. Another project was prepared but not signed by the UNDP. As for the government, it obtained a line of credit with the African Development Bank (ADB) through the Chadian Credit and Deposit Bank (BTCD), and since then the BPIT has been operating with this credit line. Also in this context, many businessmen have asked for BPIT assistance in preparing their investment dossiers. Thus, more than 26 financing applications were filed with the BTCD. To this credit line granted to the government by the ADB, we should add two more, amounting to 700 million CFA francs, obtained from the European Investment Bank (EIB) and from the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE).

As far as information is concerned, which is one of the goals assigned to the BPIT, Mr Malloua observed that the Chadian Chamber of Commerce and Industry was better qualified for that job but, he pointed out, the office too is involved. However, the BPIT director noted that the Committee of Chadian Businessmen does an adequate information job. "We receive many dossiers from the provinces, in particular from Moundou and Sarh, and we can definitely say that they are informed to a certain extent," he added before stressing the good collaboration that exists between his office and the businessmen committee as far as information on industrial promotion in Chad is concerned. When asked about the immediate prospects of the BPIT, Mr Djemil Malloua stated that his department does not operate as he would wish. This was noted by the minister of economy and trade who proposed to make the

office independent as in the past. A commission was created to that effect, but it has not yet submitted its conclusions.

Mr Malloua's immediate concern is to start the project called "Assistance to Small and Mid-Size Industries" in Chad as soon as possible. The BPIT director expects that this project will make it possible to revive these small and mid-size industries and ensure their independence in several respects to the largest possible extent. Another concern of the BPIT, not to say a vital problem, is that of finding financing sources, as the office has survived only thanks to UNIDO subsidies. This UN organization discontinued its aid when its experts left. Mr Djemil Malloua also observed that the concept of small or mid-size business is still not well understood in some Chadian circles. Nevertheless, he feels that what is needed is a veritable campaign of information and awareness, and he counts on the power of the media to let all the country know about the BPIT, an indispensable instrument serving our country's economy. (Chadian Press Agency).

9294
CSO: 3419/538

CHAD

STEE REORGANIZED, RENAMED

Ndjamena INFO-TCHAD in French 9 Aug 85 p 1

[Article: "Cabinet Meeting: STEE Reorganized and Renamed"]

[Text] Members of the government and the president of the Republic, El hadj Hissein Habre, met yesterday morning at a regular Cabinet meeting. It enabled the ministers to discuss the updating of the texts establishing the Chadian Electric Power Company [STEE]. They thus decided to give a new legal structure to this company, just as they decided to rename the institution. We are publishing a full account of this meeting, as released to the press by the government spokesman, Mr Soumaila Mahamat, minister delegate to the president, in charge of information.

A regular cabinet meeting was held today, Thursday 8 August 1985. It was chaired by comrade El hadj Hissein Habre, president of the republic, chief of state, cabinet chairman, and it examined the only item on the agenda. This item, introduced by the minister of public works, mines and petroleum, submitted to the cabinet's approval a draft decree providing for the transformation of the Chadian Electric Power Company into a new company called Chadian Water and Electricity Company, and for new by-laws for said company.

In his introductory note, the minister stressed the necessity to streamline STEE operations while making it possible to find a new legal framework for the company whose activities since its creation in 1968 have expanded from the mere production, distribution and marketing of electricity to the production, distribution and marketing of electricity and water.

After a few alterations of the content and form of the draft decree, and after a detailed review of the by-laws of the new company, the cabinet approved both drafts. No other item being on the agenda, the meeting ended at 15:00. (Chadian Press Agency).

9294
CSO: 3419/538

COMORO ISLANDS

BRIEFS

'ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT'--A former Comoran parliamentarian exiled in France, Said Mohamed Adamou, affirmed at a press conference in Paris on Friday that he escaped an "assassination attempt" which claimed the life of a French national in the Comoros earlier this year. According to Said Mohamed Adamou, a namesake Said Adamou, a Comoran of French nationality living in Marseille, went to the Comoros on vacation last January. Arrested shortly after the 8 March attempted coup against President Ahmed Abdallah's regime, he was "tortured to death by mercenaries of the presidential guard." The former parliamentarian affirmed that there was a mistake and that in reality he was the one to have been assassinated. Following these events, Said Mohamed Adamou began legal action in a Paris court for attempted assassination. Elected as a member of the Comoran Federal Assembly in 1979, Said Mohamed Adamou created the Union of Comoran Patriots (UPC opposition) in September 1981. Defeated in the 1982 elections, he went into exile in France the same year and was granted the status of political refugee. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 0835 GMT 7 Sep 85]

CSO: 3400/1158

CONGO

RELATIONS WITH GDR, ROMANTA, BULGARIA SAID IMPROVED

Brazzaville CONGO-MAGAZINE in French Jun-Jul 85 pp 27-30

[Article by Antoine Malonga]

[Text] President Denis Sassou-Nguesso has just completed a trip to East Europe that lasted from 15 to 23 May 1985. His first stop was in the GDR, where he stayed from 15 to 17 May. It was his first official visit to that friendly country. He was then welcomed in Romania from 17 to 19 May by President Ceausescu. Lastly, the Bulgarian Todor Zhivkov received him on 20 May. It was the second time that Denis Sassou-Nguesso had visited Bulgaria. The first time was on 1 March 1981. There were similar stages in each country: a stay in the capital, bilateral talks--private at first and then with the inclusion of experts--a visit to a particular region and to production units, the signing of cooperation agreements or plans, and the signing of the final communique.

But each visit had its specific features, notably as far as talks on bilateral cooperation were concerned.

The legal foundations of cooperation between Congo and the GDR are the trade, payment, and technical cooperation agreements signed by the two countries on 16 March 1965. In the 1970's, cooperation between Congo and the GDR was given a boost by the signing of several agreements, the chief ones being the trade agreement of 14 March 1970, the government credit agreement of March 1970, and the commercial credit agreement of 31 August 1978.

Trade relations between Congo and the GDR are governed by the trade agreement signed in Berlin on 14 March 1970. During the period from 1974 to 1983, they yielded overall results totaling 1,659,911,950 CFA francs. Essentially, Congo imports machinery, electrical apparatus, and medical and surgical furniture from Berlin, while the GDR buys rough timber, coffee, and cocoa from Brazzaville.

Under the terms of the protocol of agreement signed on 2 March 1984 at the conclusion of the sixth session of the joint commission, Congo and the GDR scheduled a series of projects extending to 31 March 1986 and covered by commercial credit amounting to \$25 million. Those projects are the following:

1. Construction and outfitting of the industrial technical lycees in Nkayi and Owando, the agricultural technical lycee in Ewo, and the printing plant for INRAP (National Institute of Pedagogical Research and Action) in Brazzaville.

2. Equipment for rural mechanization in the Likouala, Sangha, Cuvette, and Plateau Regions.

3. Telecommunications equipment (a digital microwave system, cables, and batteries).

4. Electrification of secondary population centers.

This economic cooperation is being accompanied by scientific and technical cooperation in the form of training and research integrated with the economic projects.

In the field of education, cooperation is based on the cultural cooperation agreement signed in Berlin on 14 March 1970. It covers the granting of scholarships and technical assistance as well as the exchange of teachers and educational experts.

As part of the visit that President Sassou-Nguesso has just made to Berlin, Congo submitted the following new projects to the GDR:

The design and construction of an incubation center, regional units for the production of livestock feed, and veterinary clinics in Bouenza, Pool, Niari, Lekoumou, and Kouilou, and a feasibility study aimed at setting up a second cement plant during the second 5-year plan. The two parties decided at the conclusion of their negotiations to send a mission of East German experts to Congo to identify those new projects. New agreements were also signed: a cooperation plan between the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] and the PCT [Congolese Labor Party] for 1985, a cultural and scientific cooperation agreement for 1985-1986, a protocol relative to scientific and technical cooperation for the same period, a military cooperation agreement, and a protocol of cooperation between the foreign ministries of the two countries. Lastly, the two parties reached an agreement eliminating the need for visas in the case of holders of diplomatic and service passports.

It can be said that the president of the People's Republic of Congo made a fruitful visit to the GDR.

As far as overall cooperation between Congo and Romania is concerned, the sectors of agriculture and stockraising, forestry, and hydrocarbons are predominant.

With Romanian assistance, Congo established the Madingou Agropastoral Company [SAPM], the Betou Wood Exploitation and Processing Complex (CETRAB), and the Synthetic Fabrics Factory (UTS).

In the hydrocarbons sector, Romania has extensive experience in the field of petroleum (the country is a member of the International Organization of Legal

Metrology). Its experts, placed at the disposal of HYDRO-CONGO [National Petroleum Prospecting and Exploitation Company], are providing beneficial assistance with various studies initiated by the latter. Romanian specialists have also contributed "effectively" to the execution of studies undertaken by the Congolese Mining Prospecting and Exploitation Company (SOCORM). To expand that cooperation, Bucharest-GEOMIN recently agreed to form a company to provide SOCORM with consulting engineer services. In short, several projects are ensuring great prospects for the development of Romanian-Congolese cooperation, very especially in the field of mines and geology.

Congo and Romania also maintain trade relations that are governed by the agreement signed in Bucharest on 13 November 1963.

Although still low, Congolese imports of manufactured products are showing an upward trend. They totaled 590,289,000 CFA francs from 1974 to 1982. Exports during the same period consisted solely of forest species and are estimated at 413,822,000 CFA francs.

The People's Republic of Congo and the Socialist Republic of Romania signed a cultural and scientific cooperation agreement in Bucharest on 13 November 1969. It was followed by the signing of numerous protocols that expanded economic, technical, and scientific cooperation between the two countries.

In the field of education, Romania grants scholarships to Congo for the training of cadres in architecture, town planning, agronomy, textiles, journalism, mechanical engineering, and hydrocarbons.

Scientific and technological cooperation remains unadventurous.

President Sassou-Nguesso's visit to Romania led to the signing of a Congolese-Romanian treaty of friendship. The two parties stressed the recovery of the enterprises set up within the framework of bilateral cooperation: CETRAB, the SAPM, and the UTS.

Agriculture, stockraising, and forest economy are the three dominant sectors in cooperation between Congo and Bulgaria. A dozen new projects in all are contemplated in the second 5-year plan (1987-1991), including the following:

1. A pork butchery at the farms in Owando and Loubomo.
2. A tomato agroindustry.
3. Regional production units for livestock feed in the Plateau, Cuvette, Sangha, and Likouala Regions.
4. Fish breeding in floating cages and other projects.

Meanwhile, the projects completed or underway at the mixed farm in Owando and the pig farm in Loubomo need additional work. A Bulgarian multidisciplinary mission is expected in Congo during the fourth quarter of this year for discussions.

Congolese-Bulgarian cooperation covers many other sectors as well: trade, tourism, education, and scientific research. The volume of trade between the two countries is low, but possibilities exist. That is why the major joint commission, at its sixth session, recommended the exchange of trade missions and participation in fairs as a way of improving mutual familiarity.

Bulgaria is already offering Congo miscellaneous industrial trucks, machinery, trucks, transportation and handling equipment, products of the food processing industry, chemicals, and fertilizer. It hopes to buy such Congolese products as petroleum, cocoa, lumber, concentrates of nonferrous metals, and so on.

Cooperation between Congo and Bulgaria in the field of education is very fruitful. Many Congolese nationals have benefited from considerable training: nearly 200 Congolese students and trainees are pursuing their studies in Bulgaria in the fields of medicine, polytechnic sciences, agriculture, human sciences, tourism and the hotel business, and so on.

During their meetings in Sofia, Todor Zhivkov and Sassou-Nguesso expressed satisfaction with the development of multifaceted cooperation between Bulgaria and Congo. They expressed their desire to develop it further.

For that purpose, they signed a statement on the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between their two countries. Also signed were the program for cultural and scientific cooperation between the two governments in 1985, 1986, and 1987 and a rider to the framework agreement on terms for the granting of commercial credit that had been signed on 21 September 1981.

Overall, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso's visit to the GDR, Romania, and Bulgaria enabled the People's Republic of Congo to strengthen its economic relations with its "natural allies," the socialist countries.

11798

CSO: 3419/547

CONGO

STATEMENTS ON ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION

Presidential Message

Brazzaville MNSTI in French 15 Aug 85 p 2

[Speech to the nation by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso on 14 August 1985 on the 22nd anniversary of the revolution]

[Text] Congolese people,

Militant comrades,

On this day on which we celebrate the 22nd anniversary of the 3 glorious days in August 1963 that saw our people rally in unison to rise up against the perpetuation of subjection and destitution, we would like to invite you to think deeply about the significance of the progress made since then and hence about the destiny of our nation.

We must become convinced that if a people wants to be free and emancipated in every way, it must be moved by two basic forces: the collective faculty to remember and the ambition to achieve a destiny built on honor. Our collective memory is full of glorious events ranging from resistance to the foreign occupier to the many victories won over reactionary forces both here and abroad.

In that respect, the date of 15 August 1963 provides the most striking illustration of the abilities that a united and aware people can bring into play to put its personal stamp on its destiny. It was on 15 August 1963 that we succeeded, thanks to our unity, thanks to our determination, and despite divisions of all kinds, particularly ethnic and regional, in rallying as one around a unifying plan: the plan for the total liberation of our people. That fact must be forever inscribed in our awareness as an inalienable legacy and an invigorating memory.

Collective memory also means our ability to learn the lessons of the past and thus exclude from our behavior all that has harmed our progress, all that has divided our ranks and strengthened the enemy, and all centrifugal tendencies, and to bring together all that has made possible the triumph of the causes for

which we have accepted sacrifices. We must always remember that when united and determined, we have always managed to escape from what were a priori the deepest pitfalls, but that when divided and open to the machinations of our enemies, we have suffered setbacks.

Let each of you realize that the relative improvement in well-being that we have experienced over the past 6 years is due basically to the unity that we have been able to maintain in our ranks, to the democracy that has been reconstituted among the people, and to the climate of peace in which we have been working. It is enough for only one of those elements to be missing, and our lot will be jeopardized again.

We know that our people are firmly attached to these victories and to the achievements they have made possible. It is therefore everyone's duty to act in a way that will best protect the interests of our masses and the nation's future. We also said that a people wanting to be free must have ambition. Our country has many assets. Natural factors are favorable to us. Our territory is big enough for the some 2 million that we number. Our land is fertile, our waters abound in fish, our subsoil has abundant resources, our forests are full of sought-after species, and the very great majority of our population is young with a high percentage in school, thus providing a vast reservoir of useful manpower. During our first 5-year development plan, we stressed the infrastructure that would permit good exploitation of those resources. Despite the economic crisis, which we will not stop combating, we have maintained a steady course, and the inaugurations which we have seen recently and which will continue clearly indicate our determination to change the face of this country so as to steadily improve the lot of our compatriots.

The structural adjustment program that we have adopted, the purpose of which is to preserve our macroeconomic equilibriums in a situation that is all the more acute in that it is affecting our chief source of revenue, must make it possible specifically for us to kick off our second development plan in sound and stable conditions. The second development plan, which will be based on the achievements of the first plan, will be centered basically on production. In that context, increasing our agricultural production in fulfillment of the word of command calling for self-sufficiency in food, intensifying the exploitation of our forests, and straightening out our firms constitute the battles on behalf of which no effort will be spared.

Dear compatriots,

There is a saying that, "to rule is to foresee." If we have placed emphasis since the first of the year on the crisis that has overtaken us, our purpose has been neither to record a defeat nor to seek out a scapegoat but to make our people aware of the dangers threatening them.

We still have the good fortune--increasingly rare in Africa--to live under conditions that we are all aware of. Each of us still remembers those pictures of food being parachuted into certain African localities. Nature is sheltering us--for the moment--from the drought that prevails in many countries. But let us be careful! The parameters of the world economy are

beyond the control of our young countries. Let us not wait until the danger appears before protecting ourselves. Let us create the conditions that will preserve us from the scourges that are the daily lot of our brothers in several African countries. Let us prepare for the future of those thousands of children thirsting for knowledge but in danger of winding up unemployed when they leave school. It is to that that the party and government are applying themselves, and it is toward that battle for survival and progress that all our efforts must tend. It is within that framework and from that standpoint that we have made the national leap in the face of the perverse effects of the crisis the keynote of 1985. May the energy that impelled us during those glorious days in August 1963 serve today as a stimulant to our determination to overcome the crisis so as to make our country a nation that is united, free, proud, and prosperous in work, democracy, and peace.

Long live the 22nd anniversary of the 3 glorious days!

Long live the revolution!

Immortal glory to President Marien Ngouabi!

All for the people, only for the people!

Thank you.

Speech Summarized

Brazzaville MWETI in French 16 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] On the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the revolution which took place on 13, 14, and 15 August 1963 and which will be commemorated this morning with a big parade on the Boulevard des Armees, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso addressed the nation on Wednesday evening:

"Calling to mind the glorious battle waged in unity by the Congolese people against the regime of neocolonialism and national abdication."

The chairman of the PCT [Congolese Labor Party] Central Committee stressed the importance of unity in battle.

He said: "Thanks to unity, we were able to fight and conquer the enemy and leave our tribal and regional divisions behind us." The president of the republic praised the Congolese people's efforts and their determination to defend the achievements of the 3 glorious days: "That fact must be forever inscribed in our memory as an inalienable legacy and an invigorating memory," he emphasized. President Denis Sassou-Nguesso stressed the fact that "in facing the future that we were to tackle with determination, we had to learn the lessons of the past. Our divisions have always enabled the enemy to find the weak spot in our ranks and stifle our action."

He continued: "The unity of revolutionaries is thus the most certain guarantee for speeding up the process of national construction." Referring to the

achievements of the movement of 5 February 1979, the chairman of the Central Committee said: "We have returned to peace and democratic expression thanks to the movement of 5 February 1979," and he also emphasized that we are engaged in the vast economic program for building up our country.

Editorial Comment

Brazzaville MWETI in French 15 Aug 85 p 3

[Editorial by the Department of Propaganda]

[Text] Today the Congolese people are celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the revolution, marking the period from 13, 14, and 15 August 1963 to 13, 14, and 15 August 1985.

They are doing so with legitimate rejoicing, because those 3 glorious days are regarded in our country's history as the crowning achievement of a process initiated against foreign occupation and a government of national abdication.

That victory of the 3 glorious days must make us think of the long way we have come along a path often strewn with obstacles. It is also an occasion for emphasizing our revolution's irreversible nature--an irreversibility made possible thanks to comrade Marien Ngouabi's establishment of the Congolese Labor Party. Pursuing that great and responsible commitment, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso has led us to a movement for politicosocial adjustment: the movement of 5 February. That movement is one manifestation of the irreversible direction taken by the Congolese Revolution.

The climate of peace and national concord inspired by 5 February has enabled and is enabling our people to win victories never known in the history of our country until now.

Politically, the Congolese Labor Party is constantly growing stronger and winning the support of the masses. Implementation by the Central Committee's chairman of the decisions reached at the third regular congress, notably as regards supervision of the rank-and-file organizations of the party and the people's government, conforms to that logic. The democratization of national life and the stabilization of revolutionary institutions have become undeniable realities in the People's Republic of Congo.

Economically, implementation of the development strategy adopted at the third special congress has yielded results that have transformed the face of our country.

The most honest observers, while acknowledging the correctness of the political leadership's analyses as regards planning, say that Congo is being built. The recovery of the state-controlled production sector, the opening-up of the hinterland, and development of the policy on health and schools are all specific actions that cannot leave the masses indifferent.

On the sociocultural level, we can be pleased with a number of achievements in the fields of health, education, and sports. We would like to point out that our country is the exceptional African country where education is free and workers have a chance to participate in athletic events. It is true that much remains to be done in this area, but the PCT's activity in the sociocultural field show us that changes are being made and will continue to be made.

Analyzing the national and international economic situation, the third regular congress had already denounced the effects of the worldwide economic crisis, which were steadily growing and worsening in the Third World countries in particular. It was in that context that the comrade chairman of the Central Committee, in his message to the nation at the start of this year, called on the people to organize for struggle against the perverse effects of the crisis.

The structural adjustment program adopted at the conclusion of the latest plenum of the Central Committee is therefore a logical followup to the considerable reflection being engaged in by the party with a view to the liberation of our country. Those measures, which guarantee execution of the plan, have once again galvanized the people's masses. Our people have reason to hope: the numerous inauguration ceremonies and the many foundation stones that have been laid are encouraging the people to show more discipline and to work harder.

Long live the 22nd anniversary of the 3 glorious days.

Department of Propaganda.

11798
CSO: 3419/548

DJIBOUTI

ITALIAN MEDICAL MISSION RUNS DISPENSARY AT BALBALA

Djibouti LA NATION in French 5 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] Italian-Djiboutian cooperation is a fact; LA NATION observed it at Balbala, where an eight-member Italian medical mission has made grateful the large slum at the entry to the capital. Its reputation is also drawing many Djiboutians of the city to come for care.

Four prefabricated barracks, in perfect harmony with the surroundings of sand and dust-colored pebbles, form a rectangle open on one side. In the center is a large courtyard where the private vehicles and an all-terrain ambulance are parked. It is 0800 hours and the sun, already high in the sky, is very hot. The reflection of this intense light on the rough and dry ground causes one to squint. This is the dispensary of Balbala, the largest slum in Djibouti, with its 50,000 people, most of them nomads (men, women and children), who have ended up there in their flight from drought, famine and misery; refugee survivors from the voluntary repatriation organized in September 1983 by the High Commissioner for Refugees; and above all an undetermined number of foreigners from Somalia. The exterior of the dispensary is on a par with the misery of the people of this suburb. Vegetation is unknown here. Not a single tree or shrub. However, despite this grim setting and geographical location, the Balbala 2 dispensary has the reputation of being one of the best public care centers in Djibouti.

This image is primarily due to the Italian medical mission, which has been operating here for more than a year now. The team of eight specialized members from the big hospitals in Rome is led by Dr Perluigi Bordigoni, a pediatric specialist.

Patients from Everywhere

The team was provided free to the Republic of Djibouti by the Italian Government in the framework of the cooperation between the two countries. The center itself, a gift of the FRG, was opened in March 1983 by the president of the republic, and consists of several facilities, including a consultation room, laboratory, emergency room, and small surgeries, as well as a gynecological consultation room.

"Every morning I handle some 50 people in this room," said Dr Scaravilli, who handles emergency care and small surgical operations such as hemorrhoids,

biopsies, removal of cysts, and infected glands, etc. Judging from his thick ledger and the long line outside his door, Dr Scaravilli does not idle.

"My patients come not only from Balbala, but also from Djibouti city, the bush, and even Somalia and Ethiopia. This explains why Balbala, located at the entry to the capital, is continuing to grow with deprived people and hovels, which spring up like mushrooms.

The population, estimated at 40,000 to 50,000 people, with women and children in the majority, is growing by the day. Nomads fleeing the drought, foreigners from neighboring countries ending up there, complicating the sanitary conditions. Drinking water is a luxury, and electricity has hardly reached this concentration of misery of extreme underdevelopment. "This state of affairs cause malnutrition of the children of the inhabitants here," said Alessia Gocco, a pediatric nurse of the dispensary. "The most frequent child illness at Balbala is malnutrition. It is the cause for the very common diarrhea among infants, who are often under normal weight, and in extremely serious cases it turns out that we can do nothing."

Dry Faucets

Pediatrician Bordigoni believes that in order to remedy this situation the main tool for combating these infant diseases is a health education campaign for the mother. In this way one could prevent and treat these diseases that sometimes kill many infants.

In this connection, the leader of the Italian mission plans to build, beginning at the end of this year, a center for specialized treatment of malnutrition.

Currently, the pediatricians are providing a small daily ration composed of rice, milk and biscuits for the mothers of the most seriously affected babies, while performing follow-up with periodic weighing.

Also, it must be recognized that the medical team faces supply problems in addition to the heavy demand. For example, there is the shortage of water in the dispensary. The small electric pump that gave it an independent supply has broken down, and the faucets are dry. "However, that does not undermine our mission in this country, and every day we handle 35 to 40 infants in the dispensary. The important thing for us is to continue examination case by case as long as possible, in order to provide the needed care," Dr Bordigoni said. He added that more than 600 infants had been treated since he began work.

The dispensary already has a gynecological section. There are no deliveries there because of lack of beds; but prenatal and postnatal consultation is provided.

Education Center for Midwives

The man in charge of this section, for which there are very many patients, is Dr Gino Ortega, the team's gynecologist.

A large number of women have been at his examining table since his arrival,

"5,861 thus far," he says. And this number will grow at the rate of 20 to 30 per day.

This morning, dozens of women are in the waiting room. Some are seated on long benches, others even on the floor, while others stand in line. Dr Ortega is helped in talking to his patients by two Djiboutian nurses: Choukry Houssein and Fatouma Loita, who serve as interpreters. "The most frequent problems are related to difficulties caused by the infibulation practice, as well as minor internal infections," said the gynecologist, who is also examining more and more women coming from the capital. Some were referred to me by my colleagues of Peltier hospital and the Ali Faren medical center. Others, particularly those from well-off circumstances, come on their own, presenting medical cards from French hospitals (Marseille, Lyon, Paris), he said. Mr Ortega also treats many cases of venereal disease.

This gynecologist faces a lack of adequate medicines. "These medicines are very expensive and the women, who are very poor, cannot afford them. However, we hope to find a solution next year, thanks to aid in medicines from Italy," Ortega said. He also plans to establish an education center for traditional midwives of Balbala. "Thus, they will be able to help the women of their areas under better conditions and with clean equipment."

Dr Ortega is assisted in his work by Tina Mafferzoni, a very dynamic midwife who is a friendly figure to all the female population of Balbala.

In addition to these specialists, there is a laboratory where Dr Ettorre Giaquinto diagnoses the illnesses and analyzes the samples.

In summary, while Balbala remains in the eyes of one and all a ghetto where the miserable of society live, it is nonetheless true that it has a care center whose reputation draws the well-to-do of the capital.

And here is the concrete expression of Italian-Djiboutian cooperation, through this Italian medical team devoted to the cause of humanity.

9920

CSO: 3419/567

DJIBOUTI

BRIEFS

PALM GROVES DISAPPEARING--At a time when the environment is deteriorating in Africa, and the desert is gaining ground on the fertile land (without mentioning the terrible drought that is destroying the ecological system), now the Djiboutians themselves are posing a new threat. The palm grove of Ambouli, at least what is left of it, is evidence of this. This palm grove, which a few years ago was very dense and gave a touch of atmosphere to the area, is today in the process of disappearing. In fact, the palm trees are suffering from human attacks. After the doma drinkers who tap the sap of the trees, thus dooming them to drying, here there are others who savagely plunder the trunks to make seesaws for the Aid-El-Adha feast. The unfortunate fact is that this massacre of the palm trees was carried out in the knowledge and sight of everyone. One thing is certain: that if nothing is done to remedy this situation, in years to come one will certainly be able to say: once there was a fine palm grove at Ambouli. [Text] [Djibouti LA NATION in French 5 Sep 85 p 3] 9920

CSO: 3419/567

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

GDR YOUTH ORGANIZATION AGREEMENT--The minister of state farms and Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association (ed: REYA) today signed a three year-protocol agreement with the GDR youth organization on a technical education program for Ministry of State Farms workers and youth. Under this protocol agreement the GDR youth organization will send instructors to Ethiopia and technical education and professional in-service courses will be given to Ministry of State Farms workers and youths selected by REYA at the Agricultural Equipment and Technical Service Corporation Training Institute. The GDR youth organization has been deploying members of (Werner Lamberz) brigade every year on state farms in Bale and Arsi regions [southern Ethiopia] for harvest work and agricultural equipment maintenance in line with its agreement with REYA since 1981. It was disclosed by REYA that a brigade would arrive in Ethiopia soon for the same purpose. [Text] [Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 18 Sep 85 EA]

CSO: 3400/1198

GHANA

RADIO COMMENTARY ON SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACKS ON ANGOLA

AB171720 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Commentary by David Anaglate]

[Text] The latest events to be reported from southern Africa is the crossing of racist South African troops into Angola, purportedly in a preemptive strike against SWAPO nationalists. These cross-border raids into Angola and other Frontline States have become common. In the days of the freedom struggle by Zimbabwe, troops of the Ian Smith regime used to cross into Mozambique to attack ZANU supporters. In the most notorious of these, hundreds of Zimbabwean refugees were murdered at (Ulihamo) and buried in mass graves. In that attack, the racists let it be known that they were pursuing guerrilla fighters while, in fact, hitting at young men, women, and children in refugee camps. Another such raid was the one by South African troops against SWAPO refugees at Kasinga in Angola. That also resulted in the massacre of innocent women and children. The racist spokesmen are once again telling the world that their targets in the current invasion of Angola are SWAPO fighting bases but in fact [words indistinct], the real victims are Namibian refugees who have been forced by the war of independence to move to camps in southern Angola where they are looked after by SWAPO cadres.

After the Kasinga massacre, Angolan forces have tried to protect the Namibian refugee camps and this has resulted in fewer casualties in subsequent attacks by South Africa. Indeed these attacks became fewer and fewer since South Africa knew that Angolan troops were ready to offer stiff resistance. In this connection, it is significant that the South Africans have sought on this occasion to avoid a confrontation with Angola by asking its forces to keep out of the fighting as if Angolans would sit down unconcerned while their Namibian brothers are being gunned down. This South African attack comes exactly 3 months after she has installed a puppet regime in Windhoek made up of parties under its control and influence and in defiance of the world community which had expected UN-sponsored elections in which SWAPO and other parties will participate as envisaged by UN Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978. It is instructive that the Namibian internal settlement has not been recognized by any country even though the West [words indistinct] do business quietly with it.

Thus, the attack is an attempt to weaken SWAPO so as to lift the pressure off the South African administration in Namibia. South Africa's strategy appears to give its puppets in Namibia time to consolidate their hold on the territory so that they can win any elections to be organized in the future even with SWAPO's participation. But coming as it does on top of its current atrocities against the African majority in South Africa itself, the current attacks on Angola can only serve to heighten the image of South Africa as a ganster nation that cares nothing for world opinion. And we can expect only hypocritical condemnations from the Western powers which regard South Africa as a strategic ally and a source of huge profits from the exploitation of the black man and the natural resources of the area.

To the people of Africa, the South African attacks should serve to strengthen their conviction in the overall importance of uniting to confront South Africa militarily. South Africa is doing all that it is doing, knowing well that it is wrong but assured that it can get away with it because we the enemy are weak, because we are disorganized. It is a truism that nobody respects a weak man. This time as a sign of our feeling of [words indistinct] at these events, let's spare the world all the usual resolutions of condemnation which are not backed by positive action. Let us take refuge in silence, the silence of pain, of wisdom, and determination that we will not take this insult lying down.

CSO: 3400/1182

GUINEA BISSAU

SUCCESSES, DEVELOPMENT SINCE INDEPENDENCE DESCRIBED

Lisbon 0 JORNAL in Portuguese 23 Aug 85 p 5-6

[Text] Coming from Dakar, the small and aged "Air Senegal" plane makes a landing in Ziguinchoa, the capital of Casamance. I alight with my bags, certain that I have already arrived at Bissau. But no: The Guinean capital is still a half-hour away by air, and its airport is larger than the tiny area used as an airport in this frontier area.

It is nine o'clock in the morning. Behind me is Dakar, where I had arrived last evening. At the international airport of Bissau everything is quite different from the Senegalese capital. Smaller, and with fewer amenities, but much more pleasant.

Dakar is the African capital of confusion. The arrival of Air France flights is awaited by dozens of men anxious to sell their services to the Europeans. Tourists are especially sought after, since they are more easily seduced, and dozens and dozens of taxis vie for clients. There, whoever takes a taxi without first discussing the fare will wind up paying two or three times the official price.

Not so in Bissau; everything is different. They tell me that the arrival of the TAP-Portugal flight is a "happening" for the Guineans, but graft here is infamous. It is morning, and the sun is blinding.

Getting off the plane creates the well-known shock of first contact with the climate of Africa's west coast. I am bathed in perspiration as the two dozen passengers move rapidly toward the small airport terminal, and the customs and police formalities are quickly completed. My future friend, the journalist Joao Carlos Gomes, star of Guinean radio, is waiting for me. He is a good-looking black man, coal black, tall, and well-groomed. In the days to come he will be my constant collaborator, friend, and frequently my translator, since the population in the interior speaks practically no Portuguese. Together we are going to see the greater part of this tiny country where Amilcar Cabral was born. Joao Carlos is a star in the true sense of the term. He is popular; everyone in Bissau knows him personally, and he is known by name in the rest of the country. He is also one of the most illustrious and famed "Don Juans" of Bissau, where they proliferate. At age 29, he already

has four children by different mothers. One of them lives in Sweden, the son of a Swedish woman who worked at the Swedish embassy in Bissau. We will be inseparable for 15 days. Joao Carlos introduces me to dozens of cousins, some of them truly cousins, and others just called that, and I see and experience everything: my fascination for these warm people will, two weeks hence, be a strong reality.

Bissau. People rush through the streets. Dozens, hundreds of people cross each other's path incessantly and rapidly. Where can they be going? Automobiles drive by at high speed, and their poise clashes violently with the light and silent footsteps, muffled by inexpensive footwear that is frequently made of plastic.

On some of the busier avenues, street merchants offer mangoes, papayas, pineapple, roasted peanuts, local cigarettes, contraband Marlboros, and fritters. In Bissau, things are sold that way, in the streets, and in the various marketplaces of the city. One does business while dining in Guinea-Bissau, a rare thing, for example, in Mozambique, where I was some months ago. The comparison with other Portuguese ex-colonies is inevitable. In comparison with Angola and Mozambique, for example, Guinea-Bissau is a paradise. A paradise not only because these people live in peace, but above all because no one is hungry in Guinea-Bissau, and here, decisive steps are being taken toward development, and in the quest for self-sufficiency of food supplies. In spite of the country's deficiencies, the political/administrative apparatus of Guinea-Bissau maintains a good relationship with the rural population, and this is essential in all of Africa. The civilized societies of Africa comprise 95 percent of rural populations, and any power is condemned to failure, sooner or later, if it doesn't find a way to relate well with them. In Guinea-Bissau, things function well in this respect; in Mozambique and Angola there is much to be desired, and the rural populations are easy captives of the opposition forces, even with their demagoguery. Look, for example, at the main argument used by RENAMO: "FRELIMO gave you nothing to eat, and we are going to feed you; help us in the fight."

A clear example of the attention that is given to the rural sector is that people eat better there than in the capital, which is exactly the opposite of what happens in the other two countries referred to.

The reason is simple: 3 or 4 years ago, development projects were started which today are coming to fruition. Directed by DEPA, the Department of Agricultural Production, which has a great deal of autonomy from the political powers. Some regions are all but self-sufficient in food production, and even have the capacity to export their products to other parts of the country, including the capital. In Contuboel, in the East zone, and in Caboxangue, in the South zone, modern and highly active centers of agricultural impetus function, whose principal mission is to support and encourage the rural population in individual production.

Very little has been collectized, and everything that these people produce is for their own consumption, or for sale in other places. Also, the DEPA centers of the regions some time ago began to install agricultural equipment

in the villages, and I was able to visit a number of villages where the equipment is already functioning, managed by the local people themselves, who bought it on credit from DEPA. Equipment for peeling rice instead of the hated mortar and pestile, equipment for making palm oil, vehicles hauled by animals, crushers for extracting the pits from fruit, all are examples that are already operating in many villages.

In addition, in contrast to what is seen in Angola and Mozambique, the population of Guinea, even in the most backward sections, already use the local currency, the peso. They pay for peeling the rice, they pay their equipment loans with the peso, and they have money saved. The local currency has come to have value: while in Mozambique, for example, the metical is worth forty times less in the black market than its official value, in Guinea, the peso is worth only three or four times less, which makes it equivalent to the CFA franc used in neighboring Senegal.

Self-sufficiency in food supplies for the interior is a fact, and today Guinea is one of the African nations with the highest levels of rice consumption. International aid given to Bissau is almost exclusively directed to the capital, where the consumption of rice, the principal food of the Guineans, is based in large part on importation: 65 percent of the rice consumed in Bissau is imported.

With a better transportation network, mainly by water, because of the large number of large rivers which cross all of Guinea, this number will be much reduced.

The problem of distribution and marketing of products is one of the principal concerns of DEPA right now, and some projects are underway to provide the mans to the outlying regions for moving their surplus production. The South region, for example, will be able to provide Bissau with large quantities of rice, fruit, and fish; at the moment it lacks only the means of transport to do so.

In the East zone, the country is also about to take some serious steps in agriculture. In Contuboel, for example, seed analyses are being conducted in order to select those that are best adapted to the climate and to drought, and several dozen villages are to work with DEPA, the true motive force in the development of Guinea. In several regions, mechanical pumps are to be installed for irrigation of the fields.

Directed by young technicians trained at universities abroad, the regional DEPA centers function effectively, and are controlled directly by various international project-financing organizations, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization. The majority of the technical teams are Guineans, while the number of foreign technicians is very small. The director-general of DEPA is a Guinean engineer named Carlos Silva, whose reputation as a competent manager has already spread to various western centers, where he is regarded as "tough" from the standpoint of competence. The French, for example, tell of cases of foreign technicians who showed themselves to be incompetent in the field, and were quickly, 2 or 3 months later, sent back to their country of origin.

"Guinea-Bissau is unrecognizable as compared with 2 or 3 years ago," I was told, for example, by the director of the French cultural center, Alain Rennucci, who was applauding the way things are going in the country.

Right now, the "battle" in Guinea is between the managers and the politicians and bureaucrats of the government, I was told by one Guinean; it is a silent battle which has not yet broken open, but it is being waged intensely. Meanwhile, a manager from one of the Ministries told me, on one of the many nights I spent in the liveliest night-clubs of Bissau, the "Kora-club", that he thought that the results developed by the DEPA regional centers were not appropriate for the country, because they were creating "urban centers in rural places."

This point of view, admittedly expressed by an "urbanite," seems to have some supporters in the government, who will not view positively the ascension of those managers who volunteered to go into the field, and have been successful. Today in Bissau, one often hears mention made of the "old guard." The "old guard" are the ones who led the battle for liberation; as a group they are in their early thirties, and are about to be superceded by the "technocrats" who are undeniably better equipped to push the Guinean economy forward. The appearance on the scene of these "technocrats" is "a danger" to the "old guard" from the liberation movement, who may see themselves forced subtly into "retirement." It is easy to accept the technocrats in the ministries or the secretariats, and it is said that the President, himself, Joao Bernardo Vieira, is happy to see them on the political/economic scene.

The grand conundrum of Guinea-Bissau thus seems to be: will the new youth be able to succeed in consolidating their positions, which are for the most part entirely deserved? Or, in other words: will the "old guard" submit, thereby peacefully accepting the fact that they have been assigned a secondary role in the country for which they were essential during the fight for independence? There is no easy answer, and there are many in Bissau who think that things will not be easy for Nino Vieira; there are many good people who do not look positively upon the president's "democratization" and his lack of orthodoxy, in the political sense. As for the future of Guinea, however, this "pragmatism" of Nino Vieira seems to be producing good results, and, in comparison with other African Portuguese-speaking nations, 12 years after its unilateral declaration of independence, the balance is, without a doubt, in Guinea-Bissau's favor.

12857
CSO: 3442/403

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO UNITED NATIONS--The Liberian ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Sylvester Jarrett, has presented his letter of credence to the secretary general of the United Nations, Mr Perez de Cuellar. The ceremony took place yesterday at the UN city [as heard] in New York. Mr Jarrett was recently appointed as Liberia's ambassador to the United Nations by the head of state, CIC [Commander in Chief] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe. [Text] [Liberia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 19 Sep 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/1172

MALI

FOOD AID AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH CANADA

AB201914 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Two protocol agreements were signed between Mali and Canada in Bamako this morning. The first concerns the supply of food aid for the 1985-86 year in the framework of the program of the grain market reorganization. This project for which Canada is contributing 4.5 million Canadian dollars, that is, about 1.5 billion CFA francs, is aimed at liberalizing the grain market and increasing the price of cereal products with a view to boosting agricultural production in the perspective of food self-sufficiency attainment.

The agreement was signed for the Malian side by His Excellency Maitre Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, and on the Canadian side by Mr Michel (Lessard), counsellor and first secretary of the Canadian Embassy in Bamako, in the presence of the permanent under secretary to the minister of state for firms and enterprises, Mr Soumana Sakho. Mr (Lessard), who spoke first, said Canada will support, both presently and in the future, Mali's efforts in the fight for food self-sufficiency. Maitre Beye, for his part, emphasized the effectiveness of the Canadian aid.

The second protocol agreement signed between the Malian and Canadian Governments concerns a technical assistance project for the reorganization program of the grain market, for a total cost of 500,000 Canadian dollars, that is about 225 million CFA francs. The Canadian contribution to this project will be supported by the efforts made by the Malian Government towards a reorganization of the grain market, in the perspective of the food security and self-sufficiency of the country. The documents of the project were signed on behalf of the Malian Government by Mr Alpha Amadou Diaw, vice permanent secretary of international cooperation, assisted by Mr Soumana Sakho, permanent under secretary of the minister of state, and on the Canadian side by Mr (Lessard), first secretary at the Canadian Embassy.

CSO: 3400/1198

MALI

REFORESTATION OF KATI REPORTED

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 17-18 Aug 85 p 7

[Article by Mohamed Soumbounou: "Reforestation In Full Swing"]

[Text] Last weekend was devoted to reforestation in Kati. The sendoff for this crusade against deforestation began Saturday at SONAREM [National Company for Prospecting and Exploitation of Malian Mining Resources]. The 440 officials of this institution, under the direction of the general manager, Makan Kayentao, began to pay off their debt toward nature. Four hundred forty saplings were planted, a number that gives an idea of the motto underlying this activity: "A tree for each official." There was one innovation--the 440 saplings included fruit trees (mango trees and lemon trees).

For Kayentao, reforestation was always a concern of SONAREM, because there is a well-established tradition of this agency trying to restore vegetation. Phosphate from Tilemsi, which the company currently mines, is used for fertilizer.

Along with the reforestation campaign, members of the UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People] subsection of the Kati Commune have mobilized to plant the record number of 3,500 "nime" and "melina" saplings. Raymond Diakite, secretary general of the subsection, stated, "This day of reforestation is part of a larger reforestation program decided upon by the section. The activity undertaken shows that the members of the committees have understood the importance of the civic activity of reforestation."

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MALI

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN DOFANA DESCRIBED

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 18 Aug 85 p 6

[Article by Assoura Albadia: "A New Life for Dofana"]

[Text] For years sheik Ahmed Ag Alkissaya, chief of the Edouarack group, nurtured a dream: to establish a village for his people. He died without being able to do so but his son Mohamed Ahmed saw the dream come true in 1982. The group settled down and a village named Dofana was born. Today this place is cited as an example by both the regional and national authorities that have visited it, because it is an excellent example of the people's struggle to combat drought.

Those under sheik Mohamed Ahmed now have to their credit a modern well that provides the population with potable water, a 7 km canal, 10 garden wells, 2 pasture wells and 120 trees planted. Projects under construction include two dikes, a dispensary that is almost finished, a warehouse for the village ton*, two meat-drying shops, a hen house and a craftsmen's cooperative financed by the Swiss cooperative. The village also has 2.5 million CFA francs in cash.

Dofana's example is spreading in the area because two other groups, Kelteberemt II in the Lere district and Kelteberemt I in the Soumphi district have followed suit. The former, under the leadership of Achoucrou Ag Hamsa, has already built a warehouse and a hen house, drilled a modern well, planted trees and bought a plow, a pair of oxen and two donkeys. Two officials were trained, one to teach the Amasheq language and the other to administer first aid. The major problem for the 80 families totaling 600 members is the lack of cultivable land despite the proximity of Lake Tanda.

Those newly established in Kelterberemt I under Yehya Ag Ahmed have 4 garden wells, a pasture well 85.5 meters deep, a village pharmacy thanks to a loan from the Swiss cooperative, a COPAC store and a camp. The 650 members of 100 families are growing millet and sorghum on the shores of Lake Kabara.

These two groups were visited by governor Abdourahmane Diallo, who congratulated them on their decision and encouraged them to continue to fight the drought.

*Young people's association of the traditional type found in villages.

MOZAMBIQUE

HUNGER, CATASTROPHE FORCE FLIGHT TO ZIMBABWE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Aug 85 p 10

[Article by Abdul Carimo: "70,000 People Flee to Zimbabwe"]

[Text] Harare--The serious hunger situation which Mozambique has been experiencing as a result of 4 consecutive years of drought and other natural catastrophes has caused at least 70,000 inhabitants of the provinces of Tete, Manica, and Gaza to leave the country, going in the main to the Republic of Zimbabwe, in search of better living conditions. There are at least four reception centers for Mozambican refugees in Zimbabwe at present. They are located in Tongogara, Nyangomba, Nyamatiquiti and Masowe Bridge, and they can each accommodate a minimum of more than 15,000 persons. It is believed that the number of Mozambicans who have sought refuge in Zimbabwe is higher than the official figures given. Whole families are still continuing to cross our country's frontier to Zimbabwe.

What happened in the middle of last year was that when the hunger situation became very serious in certain regions along the frontier between Mozambique and Zimbabwe, whole families, mainly from Tete, Manica and Gaza, began the trek to that neighboring country.

Some arrived safely while others did not. Long marches, very often taking weeks to complete, were so difficult that many people in a weakened physical condition died along the way.

Many families which traveled to Zimbabwe in search of better supplies of food took with them all of the assets they had accumulated in long and difficult periods of arduous labor, including limited food reserves, old clothing and goats. And they fled on foot into Zimbabwe to escape the frightening natural calamities and the barbarous and primitive terrorism of the armed bandits, who did not spare the victims of drought and starvation.

There were hundreds of individuals (or more) who had succeeded in surviving in Tete, incredible as it may seem, on roots and the leaves of trees, which they ate to stave off starvation.

Starvation also took the lives of innumerable individuals along the roads and even in the city of Tete. Thousands of individuals have left this province of Mozambique because of this scourge.

At least a dozen individuals from this region of Mozambique have been arriving daily at the reception center for refugees from Zimbabwe in Nyamatiquiti, located about 300 kilometers from the province of Tete. There are more than 2,000 individuals at this center. The number arriving daily at the four reception centers is increasing steadily.

During a visit paid to Zimbabwe last year by Amos Mahanjane, director of the Department for the Prevention Of and Dealing With Natural Calamities, the official figures given indicated that there were more than 11,000 persons at nine refugee centers, distributed as follows: Macoma, 2,000; Chitenga, 1,500; Mucoza, 2,000; Macone, 400; Maname, 250; Marymont, 800; Russambo, 350; Morrs, 546; and Bindira, 3,000.

And these figures pertain only to the Mozambicans in refugee centers, which have now been reduced with a view to better organization. One of the largest refugee centers is that in Nyamatiquiti.

Among the various international humanitarian organizations, particular aid has been provided to the refugees from our country by the Red Cross of Zimbabwe (which in practice controls all assistance), OXFAM, Save the Children, church groups and others.

Until the beginning of 1984, ANOP reports say, the authorities in Zimbabwe attempted to limit the number of Mozambicans entering the country. Flatbed trucks patrolled the roads and trails on the frontier looking for refugees. The media in Zimbabwe even carried dramatic reports of Mozambicans crossing the frontier.

Sources linked with various international humanitarian organizations told NOTICIAS in Harare that the serious situation of hunger and anguish which was the reason for the massive flight of tens of thousands of Mozambicans from the boundary areas was a source of worry for the Zimbabwean authorities and the international organizations themselves.

Some humanitarian organizations within Mozambique have also been providing food and health aid to the people living in the regions adjacent to Zimbabwe. This is the case with the program developed by the UNICEF in Espungabera.

There are even cases of Mozambicans who, in order to survive and because they were living in Zimbabwe illegally, were forced to work in farm programs and other industries in exchange for food and shelter or miserable sums of money.

Even so, tens of individuals are continuing to travel to Zimbabwe, while a number of groups have undertaken to return to their zones of origin, particularly in the provinces of Tete and Manica, with practically no resources. They lost everything in their trek to Zimbabwe in search of better living conditions.

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CSO: 3442/390

MOZAMBIQUE

RICE PROVIDED TO CATASTROPHE VICTIMS BY PAKISTAN

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] A shipment of about 500 tons of rice was delivered to our country yesterday afternoon as a gift from the government of Pakistan. It is intended as aid to the settlements which have suffered from natural catastrophes and the terrorist activities of the armed bandits. The gift was presented at a ceremony held at the port of Maputo by Khadim Hussein Raja, the Pakistani ambassador, and it was accepted by Francisco Mesquil, the secretary of state for supply.

Speaking at the ceremony, the Pakistani ambassador said: "It is with great pleasure that I present this gift to the people and the government of Mozambique. This gesture reflects our recognition of the drought situation in Africa, in your country in particular, and in this way my country is expressing its solidarity with the victims of natural catastrophes and the armed bandits."

Ambassador Khadim Hussein further said that the friendly relations between the two peoples are not beginning with this gift of rice, but date back to the days of our national liberation struggle.

He further added that the government of Pakistan intends to send a delegation of farm specialists to our country, at a date as yet to be established, to discuss possible technical aid in this sector.

Francisco Masquil, secretary of state for supply, speaking in turn, expressed the gratitude of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] for this gesture of solidarity with our country by the government and people of Pakistan. He said: "It is not for the quantity that we express our thanks, but rather for the gesture of and understanding by your government of the current situation Mozambique is experiencing. We promise you, Mr Ambassador, to channel the product to the intended recipients."

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CSO: 3442/390

MOZAMBIQUE

OFFICIAL PRAISES MORALE, DEFENSE EFFORTS OF POPULATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Aug 85 p 10

[Text] The first secretary of the Marrupa District Party Committee in the province of Niassa has described the morale and the combat readiness of both the armed forces and of the people as quite high. By way of example, Romao Mutisse noted the fact that many hundreds of individuals of various ages have come from a number of settlements to the district seat in recent days to request weapons so that they can combat the armed bandits in their home settlements.

"The combat readiness of our forces has been evident throughout the district territory, despite the surprise attacks made by the bandits, who have, moreover, been routed," Raoma Mutisse said. He added that this effort by our armed forces has enabled the people of Marrupa to work in peace and calm, increasing farm production on the one hand, and rebuilding the settlements plundered and burned by the bandits on the other.

The first secretary of the Marrupa District Party Committee, who has analyzed the political-military situation in the district, further said that in recent days, several hundred young people have come to the party, state and defense and security forces units to volunteer for training and equipment with a view to the liquidation of the armed bandits. "This shows the hatred our people have for these criminals," he said.

He reported that the armed bandits invaded the district of Marrupa on 2 July of last year, when they attacked and burned the settlement of Mitoto, which lacked any force to defend it at that time.

Making surprise attacks characterized by the murder of women, children and old people, the theft of the goods of the people, and the destruction of economic and social infrastructures, the bandits gradually spread to other zones in the district, creating panic and terror among the defenseless peasants, their favorite targets.

On this same occasion, Romao Mutisse emphasized that despite these barbarous actions by the enemies in the fatherland, the people of the district of Marrupa have reacted positively to the instructions and tasks set forth by the

FRELIMO Party, and have participated actively in the tasks of national reconstruction.

Romao Mutisse further reported that the local party and state organs and the units of the mass democratic and socioprofessional organizations are functioning throughout the district of Marrupa, and their activities have been positive, despite the difficulties being experienced by the district, the majority of them resulting from the bandit actions.

"In addition to the district committee, we have four local committees and a number of party cells distributed throughout the residential and work areas. In addition, the dynamizing groups also function in those places where there are concentrations of residents and workers. In some of these, the process of party organization will be pursued later this year," Romao Mutisse said.

Going on to speak about the festivities planned to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the beginning of the armed national liberation struggle, he said that the preparations for these events will provide the operation of the party organizations on various levels in Marrupa with greater impetus.

He added that during this period, and in response to the urgings of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the party, all of the party cells and dynamizing groups in the district have been revitalized. As a result of this, the preparations for the 20th anniversary were in fact transformed into a popular movement, culminating in a real popular festival on 25 September of last year.

He further stressed that as a result of the political mobilization carried out by the local committees and party cells, about 29,000 persons have participated in the innumerable collective voluntary labor campaigns, involving the cleanup and beautification of labor and residential premises and the building of four classrooms in various parts of the district.

Located in the eastern region of the province of Niassa, the district of Marrupa, with an area of 14,790 square kilometers, has a population estimated at about 32,130 and a population density of three inhabitants per square kilometer.

The population of Marrupa, peasants in the main, is engaged in the production of corn, cassava, sorghum and sunflower seeds. These products, with the exception of the last mentioned, constitute the nutritional base of the local diet.

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CSO: 3442/390

MOZAMBIQUE

MACANGA DISTRICT COMMITTED TO ELIMINATING BANDIT GANGS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] The people of the district of Macanga in the northern part of the province of Tete are committed to eliminating the actions by the armed bandits, using the available local resources. In a brief report delivered by the first secretary and administrator of that district, the people of Macanga have promised to provide all the support needed to the elements of the Armed Forces of Mozambique (FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique]), both in supplies and aid in the transportation of war materiel and in reporting the hideouts of the armed bandits.

Thanks to this support, the Armed Forces of Mozambique succeeded in eliminating about 70 armed bandits and capturing various items of war materiel between April and June of this year.

Just as the people are committed to the struggle against the armed bandits, a similar campaign to eliminate hunger, one of the basic conditions for the better development of our country, is under way in the district.

Although some zones are still suffering from the criminal activities of the armed bandits, the base-level structures of the party and the district of Matanga have decided and are continuing increasingly to hold mobilization and consciousness-raising meetings for the people, in order to raise the level of political awareness among them and to perfect the organizational aspects. This is being done in order to ensure greater unity and to move closer to a consensus on this great and lengthy path toward socialism.

In farm production, this has been one of the most productive districts in the province, and the people continue to be determined in their production activities. The influx of the people of Macanga at the marketing posts has been increasing.

The organization of the local and militia forces, mainly the mobilization of young people to participate in the ranks of these forces, is achieving success and participation by the young people.

Despite the immense difficulties facing the people of Macanga, their sympathy and solidarity with the people of the neighboring districts have not been

neglected. This aspect was clearly reflected and emphasized in the message from the people of Macanga delivered at the provincial government meeting which ended yesterday. At that meeting, the sum of 60,827 meticals was turned over to the provincial government to be sent to the district of Chiuta as a contribution to the reconstruction of the seat of that district, which was the target of activities by armed bandits in May of last year.

In expressing thanks for this gesture, Eduardo Arao, the first secretary and governor of Tete, stressed the spirit of the people of Macanga and their great determination to end the armed banditry and hunger.

The provincial government of Tete was impressed by the great effort made by the people of Macanga in implementing and carrying out the decisions of the 4th Congress, particularly with regard to the battles against armed banditry and hunger.

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CSO: 3442/391

MOZAMBIQUE

NIASSA GOVERNOR URGES REDOUBLED CAMPAIGN AGAINST BANDITRY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] Redoubling the effort in combatting the armed bandits as a means of making progress with projects designed to reduce the shortages of food and clothing was the main theme of the meeting held recently by Mariano Matsinha, the head of Niassa Province, with the people in the communal settlements of Naquiria and Nungo in the district of Marrupa. "The resolution of our economic and social problems inevitably involves the total elimination of armed banditry in the country," Mariano Matsinha said.

He also urged everyone to participate in popular vigilance and to join the militia groups. He added that the contribution of the people in reporting strange movements in the settlements is needed.

Another aspect mentioned by this member of the political bureau and leader in Niassa had to do with the need to pursue small projects in the communal settlements. He stressed that "only thus will it be possible to satisfy our most urgent needs immediately."

In this connection, he announced that five women from the district will be sent to the city of Lichinga to take a spinning and weaving course, after which they will return to Marrupa to teach the people in this district. Thus the problem of clothing shortages will be reduced through the production of garments, using these processes.

At the end of the meeting, the people in the communal settlements of Naquiria and Nungo made a contribution of 12,400 meticals and 12 sacks of corn to strengthen the defense capacity of the country.

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CSO: 3442/391

MOZAMBIQUE

DELEGATION OF CHINESE WOMEN VISITS COUNTRY

Received by OMM

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, Salome Moiane, secretary general of the OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women], received at the organization's headquarters in Maputo the delegation from the National Federation of Chinese Women which has been visiting our country since Tuesday at the invitation of its Mozambican counterpart.

During the meeting, new types of cooperation between the two organizations were viewed, and the desire to convey their experience was also demonstrated by the Chinese women.

Upon greeting the visitors, Salome Moiane said: "It is a very great joy for me to receive you at the OMM national headquarters. Here, together, we shall exchange views so as to enable Mozambican women to experience the real situation of Chinese women, and vice versa."

Guan Minqian, chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the National Federation of Chinese Women, in turn, expressed gratitude for the invitation tendered by the OMM to visit the RPM; and noted that, during their stay in Mozambique, they would be able to learn a little about the real situation of Mozambican women, their difficulties and their successes in the work aimed at building prosperity for the Mozambican society.

At one point, Salome Moiane commented: "I think that the comrades from China are minimally informed about the war situation that has been brought to us by the imperialists, through the armed bandits, and about the consequences of the natural disasters that have devastated most of our country for over 4 years. These two disasters have contributed greatly to deterring our development. Hence, it is against these evils that we are now struggling, and we hope for support from any sister of ours."

Guan Minqian remarked, in turn: "Your difficulties are ours. Therefore, we must together seek methods for resolving them, and the National Federation of Chinese Women will study the backing to be given to Mozambican women, insofar as it is able."

Meanwhile, during the course of yesterday morning, the Chinese women visited the production centers named "The Struggle Continues," and "Matchedje," as well as the Machava Training Center.

Visit to Maputo

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Aug 85 p 10

[Text] Yesterday morning, the delegation from the National Federation of Chinese Women visiting our country at the invitation of the Organization of Mozambique Women to learn about our women's struggle to build prosperity in Mozambican society, visited the Museum of Natural History and the Bagamoyo Health Center in Maputo.

For an hour, the delegation, headed by Guan Minqian, chief of the National Federation of Chinese Women, toured the facilities of the Museum of Natural History. On that occasion, the Chinese women were accompanied by Ana Sithole, member of the OMM National Secretariat.

During the afternoon, the delegation held a meeting with the judges of the People's Court of the city of Maputo, at a ceremony which took place in the conference room of the City Committee. The photo shows a view of the visit paid to the Museum of Natural History.

Visit to Cashew Processing Plant

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 24 Aug 85 p 85

[Text] Yesterday morning, the delegation from the National Federation of Chinese Women which has been on a visit to our country since last Tuesday, at the invitation of its Mozambican counterpart, traveled to one of the cashew nut processing factories in the city of Maputo. It also visited the B-A-BA Children's Center.

At the cashew nut processing plant, the delegation spent 2 hours touring the facilities of that production unit. On this occasion, the delegation received explanations of that factory complex's operation.

At the B-A-BA Children's Center, the delegation also toured the facilities, visiting the sleeping quarters, cafeteria, classrooms and other places.

It should be noted that the delegation came to our country at the invitation of the Organization of Mozambique Women, to learn about the struggle that Mozambican women are engaged in to build the prosperity of Mozambican society.

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CSO: 3442/414

MOZAMBIQUE

MEMBERS OF JAPANESE DELEGATION ARRIVE AS GUESTS OF AMASP

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Aug 85 p 10

[Text] A delegation representing the Japanese Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America arrived in our country yesterday morning. The delegation is visiting Mozambique for the purpose of learning about the current reality in our country, above all with regard to the natural catastrophes, so as to study possible ways of providing concrete aid to the victims.

The Japanese delegation is to leave today for the province of Inhambane, where its members will visit the health and rehabilitation centers for the victims of hunger in Vilanculo.

During their 10-day stay, the members of the delegation representing the Japanese Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America will meet with the ministers of foreign affairs, information, home trade, agriculture and health, as well as the governor of the province of Inhambane.

In the capital of the country, the members of the Japanese delegation will also visit the Xipamanine Health Center, the Maputo Institute of Science and Health, and the Maputo Central and Mavalane General Hospitals.

Yesterday afternoon, the Japanese delegation members visited the headquarters of the Mozambique Association for Friendship and Solidarity With the Peoples (AMASP), where they met with its secretary general, Abner Sansao Muthemba.

The Japanese delegation, which is headed by Toshio Akiniwa, presented our country with a gift of \$30,000.

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CSO: 3442/390

MOZAMBIQUE

ITALIAN ENTERPRISE REVEALS ZAMBEZIA MINERAL POTENTIAL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Aug 85 FACIM Supplement p 10

[Text] The Italian business firm Aquater will submit to the Mozambican Government a detailed document concerning the potential for exploiting the coastal sandy region of Zambezia Province. Enormous amounts of minerals are concentrated on that site.

Aquater is represented at the Maputo International Fair [FACIM] at a combined Italian booth.

Aquater's representative in our country, Sergio Pinca, disclosed to NOTICIAS that it is his company's intention to participate in programs relating to soil intervention, particularly with regard to the execution of work in the geothermal, hydric and geological fields, also engaging in data processing with computerized systems.

Aquater, an Italian company quite well known in Mozambique by now, has already financed programs worth nearly \$20 million in the People's Republic of Mozambique. Its presence at the 21st edition of the Maputo International Fair, which has assumed very special significance, is also aimed, in addition to activities demonstrating what its production actually is, at making contacts with potential exhibitors.

This firm has been operating in our country since 1978. The following year, it became involved in a program for the impounding of water in Inhambane Province. According to Sergio Pinca, in 1980 Aquater began a program of geological cartography and geochemical research in parts of Zambezia and Nampula, after which it accrued results considered to be positive.

In 1983, Aquater concluded a contract with our country to perform work relating to the detailed investigation of pegmatite producing regions of Zambezia and in connection with the coastal areas, also in the same region.

Hence, by the end of this year, Aquater intends to submit to the Mozambican Government a final detailed report of the potential of the coastal areas which could be exploited; because vast amounts of minerals are concentrated there.

Moreover, Sergio Pinca expressed the opinion that his firm's participation in the 21st edition of the Maputo International Fair would allow for a better assessment on the part of the exhibitors and visitors of what its production, which is integrated into the national economic development, in fact, represents.

He noted: "The Mozambican-Italian joint commission, which is being formed within a few days, will be a fundamental vehicle for expanding the cooperation that exists between our company and the Mozambican authorities."

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CSO: 3442/414

MOZAMBIQUE

FRENCH TRUCK COMPANY TO PROVIDE TRAINING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Aug 85 FACIM Supplement p 10

[Text] The French truck-producing company, Renault Industrial Vehicles, is engaged in a program to train Mozambican cadres for the technical maintenance of its vehicles currently operating in Mozambique. This training program may possibly be coordinated with Codauto, a native enterprise which represents that French firm in our country.

Renault Industrial Vehicles has its exhibit at the Maputo International Fair [FACIM] integrated jointly with other companies in the French booth, located next to that of Mozambican Cement.

In this edition of FACIM, it is introducing a 7.5 ton Renault make truck. That French firm produces only trucks with capacities ranging from 3.5 to 100 tons. It also produces buses, generator sets and attachments for industrial applications.

According to information provided to NOTICIAS by Philippe Badets, a resident technical engineer, his company exports trucks to several parts of the world.

At the 21st edition of the Maputo International Fair, in addition to the truck which is on display, that French company, with a considerable potential, is presenting films on video cassettes of its activities, which are also illustrated with the demonstration of another type of truck,

He commented: "At this edition of the Maputo International Fair, we are presenting photographic models and posters illustrating the truck industry, particularly the types of trucks operating in Mozambique."

Renault Industrial Vehicles has been making contacts at the Maputo International Fair with entities using its trucks in Mozambique, such as CETA [Structures, Leveling and Asphalt Building Company], DIMAC [Machinery Distributing Company], MECANAGRO [Agricultural Mechanization Enterprise] and others. Since 1977, this French company must have sold nearly 2,000 Renault trucks to be operated in Mozambique.

The company is participating in a Mozambican program financed by the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation of France. It made 100 trucks available for use in the agricultural marketing programs in Nampula Province, to which it also sent a technician who is responsible for the care and maintenance of the trucks.

Commenting on its participation in the 21st edition of the Maputo International Fair, Philippe Badets remarked that his firm's main objective is to make contacts, primarily with the Mozambican users of its trucks.

He said: "Renault Industrial Vehicles is willing to increase its cooperation, with a view toward the country's development."

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MOZAMBIQUE

SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS DEPART FOR SOVIET UNION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] Twenty Mozambican scholarship students left for the Soviet Union yesterday afternoon. They will take specialized courses there in various branches of activity.

The scholarships, totaling 50 in all, were awarded by the Soviet Association for Friendship with the Peoples of Africa within the framework of the cooperation arrangement with the Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity with the people (AMASP).

According to German Geriyev, the secretary general of the Soviet Association for Friendship With the Peoples of Africa, who ended a visit to Mozambique yesterday, the scholarships granted represent a qualitative leap in the relations of friendship and cooperation which exist between the two organizations.

These relations are to be cemented further shortly with the signing, scheduled for the end of September, of a cooperation plan by the two associations. To this end, German Geriyev said, an AMASP delegation headed by its secretary general, Abner Sansao Muthemba, will travel to Moscow.

The Soviet delegation which left Maputo yesterday also included the vice president of the Soviet association, Nikolay Drozdov.

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CSO: 3442/391

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO VEGETABLE MARKETS NOW OFFER VARIETY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] The city of Maputo is unusually well supplied with vegetable products, which are now found in abundance in the 54 markets. This situation is the result of the effort made in the farm sector through truck garden production projects established to combat the serious shortage of foodstuffs in our country's cities. This organizational effort was greatly aided by the government measure liberalizing prices, which has served as a stimulus to the production of vegetable crops throughout the green belt surrounding Maputo, and the resultant offer of these products at the markets.

As a result of the abundance of garden products, the State Vegetable Marketing Enterprise in Maputo decided yesterday morning to reduce the sale price of cabbage drastically, from 40 to 20 meticals per kilogram.

This measure affects the price-stabilizing stalls established by this enterprise at various markets in the capital, where private retailers are however continuing to collect 100 to 150 meticals per kilogram for cabbage. It also affects the itinerant vendors of vegetables who operate in a number of suburban neighborhoods, specifically adjacent to the ROMOS on 16 June Square, in 21 October Square, on FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] Avenue, in the Luis Cabral quarter and on Mozambique Avenue, where the people have a direct supply of garden vegetables at low prices.

Price Reduction

According to information obtained from the enterprise director, this reduction in the price to the consumer is designed to allow the rapid marketing of large quantities of cabbage which are currently on hand in the warehouses of this state marketing enterprise and in danger of spoilage.

In addition to this measure, the enterprise has launched a campaign to sell cabbage as well as other garden products such as kale, lettuce and tomatoes at the social centers of the enterprise and factories in the capital, in order to avoid spoilage.

The quantities of vegetables which have been received in the capital have come from the provinces of Maputo and Gaza, the state production centers in particular.

Along with the vegetable enterprise, private individuals, producing either in backyard gardens or in the business and cooperative sector in the green zones, have also supplied the markets in the capital with large quantities of vegetables.

Supplies for the Balance of the Year

According to our information, the present prospects, based on the extent of the areas being cultivated, indicate that the city of Maputo will have a supply of garden vegetables until the end of this year.

The prices being charged both at the markets and at produce stores are still high. But it is expected that they will drop gradually thanks to the heavy competition provided by the state marketing sector, which, through direct sales to the people at low prices, is serving as the link which will stabilize prices for these products.

However, it is also expected that beginning in December and January, prices will rise again because of the limited quantities of vegetables which will be available in that period, since they will be out of season.

In any case, the projects being implemented by the farm authorities, linked with the incentive provided by the price liberalization law, will make it possible to guarantee a minimal supply of garden products even out of season, such that in the future a continuous production cycle can be established.

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CSO: 3442/390

MOZAMBIQUE

NACALA ESTABLISHES PLANS FOR COMING FARM SEASON

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] The port city of Nacala in the province of Nampula is waging a struggle for self-sufficiency in food and social stability. In fact, the people of this city, supported by the party and state structures and the mass democratic organizations, set themselves the challenge 2 years ago of ending hunger and the attacks by armed bandits which are still being experienced in some city zones.

In connection with this battle, a number of meetings were held at the outset to sound out the views of the people and to study ways in which Nacala could eliminate its dependence on neighboring districts for some food products.

As a result, mobilization brigades made up of members of the city party committee, its assembly and the mass democratic organizations were established to work with the people in various localities, with a view to a survey of the area to be utilized and distribution to the peasants.

Despite some difficulties encountered throughout the productive process, the campaign has developed in satisfactory fashion, and with the marketing of the surplus products, nearly 400,000 kilograms were obtained. The surpluses marketed in Nacala included some leading products serving as the food base for the people, in particular rice, cassava, corn and beans.

"We can state with a certain pride that this experiment was a real success. The fact that the population, in addition to having kept a part of the harvest for self-consumption and for seeds, has gone to the previously established marketing stations to sell the surplus, is proof of this. We promise to consolidate this experiment, expanding it to other areas, in order to minimize the dependence of this city for food," Daniel Cueteia, first secretary of the Nacala Party Committee, said with regard to the efforts pursued in that zone of the province with a view to self-sufficiency.

Good Marketing Results

We learned, on the other hand, that the 1984-1985 farm campaign was the best in every respect, and therefore good results are expected from the marketing campaign in progress throughout the province of Nampula.

Even greater hopes are placed in the coming cashew marketing campaign, for which preparations are well along. Again concerning the production of cashews in this most recent season, Nacala has a goal of 300 tons, which due to various conditions has only been about 80 percent achieved.

In terms of truck garden crops, our reporters learned that this city is already approaching total self-sufficiency. Some kale, lettuce and tomatoes produced locally can now be seen in public market stalls, which almost never happened in the past. All of this produce came from neighboring districts.

In the political-military sector, Nacala experienced a period of agitation and panic between October of 1984 and the early months of this year. There was talk of movements of armed bandits here and there, and there was an increase in the wave of thieves stealing in the port and robbing homes. In view of this situation, political steps were taken which resulted in the arrest of networks of scoundrels who were spreading panic among the people and in the annihilation of the gangs of thieves. Today Nacala has already experienced a period of calm, and all of those who do not want peace and happiness for our people are regularly denounced.

In the view of the first secretary of the Nacala City Party Committee, political work is being carried out parallel with the work of self-defense, production and staffing of the people in the communal settlements and neighborhoods, as well as the evacuation of some residents from dangerous zones to areas which offer greater security.

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CSO: 3442/391

MOZAMBIQUE

TETE FARMERS PLAN ECONOMIES THROUGH USE OF ELECTRICITY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] The full use of electrical energy in agriculture in order to reduce fuel costs was one of the solutions proposed by private farmers and representatives of the collective farms of the workers of various enterprises with headquarters in the city of Tete. The farmers, who spoke at a meeting held in Tete recently under the direction of Vice Minister of Agriculture for the Cooperative and Family Sectors Francisco Joao Pateguana, suggested this possibility because the shortage of fuels has repeatedly threatened the farm campaign.

At the meeting, which lasted more than 2 hours, problems pertaining to the shortage of manpower and questions in connection with production and the late arrival of seeds, which have also often contributed to low production levels, were also discussed.

With regard to the labor force, the vice minister harshly criticized the farmers who have not concerned themselves with the production of grains to guarantee a food supply for their workers, one of the basic conditions for retaining the labor force.

In fact, according to Francisco Joao Pateguana, it is inconceivable that the farmers are asking the government for corn to feed their workers when they themselves are producers of this grain.

In view of this phenomenon, the vice minister of agriculture stated that all of the farmers in the city will be required to reserve an area of at least one hectare for the production of grains to guarantee a food supply for their workers.

In answer to questions raised by the speakers, this government official said that all of the farmers should organize in associations so that the government can provide the necessary support, apart from improving organization and the relationship between the farmers and the party and government structures.

"In every part of the world, agriculture involves problems and sacrifices. Therefore the workers should always be ready to deal with any problem which may arise, in order to find viable solutions," he said.

Concerning the liberalization of prices, the vice minister of agriculture said that the government has made this decision "because we know that the money needed to resolve your problems is to be found on your collective farms."

In a brief speech, Eduardo Arao, governor of the province of Tete, noted the lack of a consensus between the farmers and the government officials, which often has a negative effect on the implementation of some of the decisions adopted.

The meeting ended with a recommendation that the farmers in the city of Tete form associations, so as to allow and guarantee the efficient and equitable distribution of the limited resources available to the farm sector.

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CSO: 3442/391

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN FISHING AID--A vessel which will spend 2 years in activities connected with the development of fishing in Mozambique has just docked at one of the wharves in the port of Maputo. It is expected that this vessel will operate in the maritime region of the provinces of Maputo and Sofala. The vessel comes from Norway, and will be used exclusively in experimental fishing programs. According to reports confirmed by a source at the National Fishing Research Institute, the dispatch of this vessel from Norway is a part of the cooperation program arranged by the governments of Mozambique and Norway, which is represented by the Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD). Norwegian diplomats serving in our country and cadres from the National Fishing Research Institute visited the wharf at the port of Maputo where the vessel had docked on Thursday morning. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Aug 85 p 10] 5157

CSO: 3442/390

NIGERIA

RADIO URGES REAPPRAISAL OF COUNTERTRADE POLICY

AB241108 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Banji Ojewale Viewpoint]

[Text] Countertrade is a modern variant of the age-old system of trade by barter. It emerged as a new feature of Nigeria's economic relationship in April this year, when the ousted Buhari administration initiated a series of countertrade deals under which the country's crude could be exported in return for scarce goods. One such agreement, for example, involves the exchange of \$500 million worth of Nigerian crude for imports of raw materials, spare parts, and manufactured goods from Brazil.

It must be admitted that at first glance, barter presents some attractive elements for a nation like Nigeria, which is suffering from a drastic reduction in its foreign exchange earnings. And because Nigeria is also burdened with debts, and its attempts to refinance her trade arrears, countertrade has the attraction of providing goods for the domestic market without the need to mobilize scarce foreign exchange. However, there are good grounds to insist that countertrade deals should either be handled with greater caution than Nigeria is doing at the moment, or be scrapped.

First, Nigeria has been driven to the countertrade option out of economic desperation. Secondly, barter with oil in modern times is a short-term economic solution to emergency problems. It only addresses itself to the liquidity requirements of the moment, with insufficient regard for its future implications. This explains why Nigeria is at a painful disadvantage in her barter with oil. The monocultural basis of Nigeria's economy is also a factor in making the country a weak partner in the bargain. The price of the only commodity which Nigeria has to bargain with is internationally fixed, and outside the country's control. On the other hand, the prices of the goods from Nigeria's countertrading partners are determined by the selling countries themselves. This gives them an inbuilt incentive to inflate the prices of their products while Nigeria has no goods which prices she can equally manipulate.

Some people have also expressed fears that a countertrade agreement is capable of creating a new crop of millionaires or turning existing ones into multi-millionaires. This is because of their ability to lobby successfully for

exclusive distributionship on countertraded goods which they will then sell to Nigerian consumers at exorbitant prices.

In such an atmosphere, the gap between the rich and the poor, which the present administration is seeking to breach, will become wider and more pronounced. It has been suggested that countertrade will be less painful if it is based on the exchange of finished products by the contracting partners as against the present arrangement under which Nigeria gives her crude oil in return for consumer goods from other lands. Another alternative is for Nigeria to get her countertrade partners to support the execution of capital projects in this country. Since oil may not last for eternity, a nation like Nigeria, which is at present endowed with oil should use her resources to build a strong economic foundation which can guarantee the future needs of the people.

CSO: 3400/1181

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

NATIONAL IDENTITY CARD PLAN--The Federal Military Government has given the assurance that it will look into the issue of the national identity card scheme to ensure that it takes off the ground. The minister of internal affairs, Lieutenant Colonel John Shagaya, gave the assurance today in Lagos. He announced that the Department of National Civic Registration charged with the execution of the project had established offices in all the state capitals including Abuja. The contract for the scheme was signed in September 1982 at the cost of 56.3 million naira. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Sep 85]

NLC WARNS AGAINST IMF LOAN--The Nigerian Labor Congress [NLC] has said that the country will be exposed to economic and political dangers if she accepts the conditions given by the International Monetary Fund [IMF] for a loan. The president of the congress, Alhaji Ali Chiroma, made the assertion in Lagos today at a special news conference organized by the (?Legal) Writers Association of Nigeria. He warned that if the naira is devalued, Nigeria's external debts of about \$20 billion might be doubled. Alhaji Chiroma also stated that trade liberalization would kill local industries which were still at their infancy and force them to retrench most of their workers. On the withdrawal of subsidies of petroleum products, the NLC president said that unpatriotic Nigerians could exploit the situation to inflate prices. Alhaji Chiroma suggested alternatives to the IMF loan. They include slashing of expenditure on the importation of (?defense machinery) and compelling multi-national companies operating in Nigeria to reinvest some of their huge profits into the economy. He also called for the rescheduling of Nigeria's external debts instead of the present system of using 44 percent of the country's external earnings for debt servicing. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 18 Sep 85]

NEGOTIATIONS WITH IMF URGED--As the debate on the IMF loan continues, the execute director of the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria says the country should negotiate with the Fund to review some of its conditions. According to Dr Oladapo Fasoora, areas to be looked into should include the demands by the Fund for the devaluation of the naira and trade liberalization. He advised the nation not to accept these demands because they will have serious consequences on the economy. He, however, conceded that Nigeria needed foreign loans to enable her to overcome her serious balance of payment problems as they already had a negative impact on the manufacturing industries. On

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petroleum subsidies, the executive director suggested that they should be eliminated for private consumption and retained for commercial uses.

Commenting on the issue of countertrade, Dr Fasoora said although it had provided a temporary relief for the country by enabling it to overcome some foreign exchange constraints, it was not the solution to the economic problems. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Sep 85]

UK'S IMF LOAN STANCE CRITICIZED--The British Government has been condemned for its unfriendly attitude to Nigeria over the IMF loan and the question of apartheid in South Africa. A panel of discussion on Focus, a Radio Nigeria Ibadan weekly program, said that Britain's advice to Nigeria to take the IMF loan was selfish and in bad taste. They also remarked that the continued accommodation of Nigerian fugitives in London was not in the best interest of relations between the two countries. The panelists, however, blamed the last military administration for not making enough efforts to secure the extradition of the fugitives. They were of the opinion that if the last administration had prepared solid charges against the fugitives, the court's decision would have forced Britain to take a stand on their repatriation. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Sep 85]

RSA ANGOLAN 'INVASION' CONDEMNED--The DAILY TIMES and THE GUARDIAN comment on last week's invasion of Angola by the apartheid South African troops. The papers condemn the action of the racist regime and say it is a violation of international laws. The DAILY TIMES advises the Western countries that have continued to collaborate with the racists to call South Africa to order because her unprovoked attack on neighboring countries constitutes a danger to world peace and security. The paper, however, believes that the invasion will only succeed in diverting attention from the (?forces) of history which is now (?prevalent) in South Africa. THE GUARDIAN on its part commends Nigeria for her quick response but advises that careful (?action) is taken to avoid the paternalistic approach to the southern African problems as before. It warns the country to realize that any action not based on consultations with all the affected African states is bound to fail. The paper believes that for both effective political and economic reasons the struggle against apartheid South Africa is a collective responsibility of all African countries. Nigeria's (?stand), according to THE GUARDIAN, will therefore be that of mobilizing the entire continent or (?precisely) the Frontline states for a final onslaught against racism. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 23 Sep 85]

ANGOLA, FRONTLINE STATES VISITED--A special Federal Government delegation is to visit Angola to assess the damage done to that country following the invasion of racist South African forces. The team, which will be led by the minister for special duties, Air Vice Marshal Ishaya Shekari, will also determine the form of assistance which Nigeria can render to Angola. The delegation which will leave Lagos in a few days, will also visit the Frontline States. The minister of external affairs, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, announced this to correspondents at Dodan Barracks today shortly after he and Air Vice Marshal Shekari met President Ibrahim Babangida. Prof Akinyemi said two other Nigerian delegations were expected to begin a tour of ECOWAS member states soon. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Sep 85]

SENEGAL

PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR DENIES MILITARY AGREEMENTS WITH GAMBIA

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French 3 Aug 85 p 7

[Letter to the editor written by Pakistani Ambassador Zahid Said]

[Text] Dear Editor:

In a report dated 17 May, entitled "The Ambassador of Nigeria Answers," your newspaper commented that Nigeria had stepped back at the last minute, leaving Pakistan, a member of the Commonwealth and a non-African country which has no special relations with Senegal, to handle directly the military aid to Gambia. You also asserted that there were secret agreements pertaining to this matter.

In order to be fair, I would like to emphasize that Pakistan has no military aid agreement of any type with Gambia. Like Senegal, Gambia is a member of the Islamic Conference Organization and Pakistan has the privilege of maintaining friendly relations with both countries.

We are particularly satisfied with the support which Senegal has given Pakistan on several international issues and, more particularly, on the Afghan problem. I can also assure you that these feelings of friendship are mutual in a true spirit of Islamic fraternity. It is therefore erroneous when your correspondent emphasizes that Pakistan does not maintain special relations of friendship with Senegal.

I would also like to bring to your attention that Pakistan left the British Commonwealth more than 12 years ago and there is no question of acting under the presumed influence of the Commonwealth.

I could say that Pakistan belongs to the Commonwealth of Islamic countries, in this case, the Islamic Conference Organization of which Senegal is a respected member and within which it enjoys fraternal relations with Pakistan.

I would appreciate your publishing this letter.

Meanwhile I remain yours truly,

Zahid Said, Ambassador of Pakistan

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CSO: 3419/532

SENEGAL

VACATION TRIP HELPS FRENCH YOUTHS GAIN KNOWLEDGE OF SENEGL

Paris AFRIQUE NOUVELLE in French 7-13 Aug 85 p 14-15

[Text] On the initiative of the Cultural Association for the Promotion of Political Awareness and Development (ACSD) in the Third World, which has headquarters in France, 30 young French vacationers arrived in Senegal on 4 July. This trip is not, as is often the case, a simple tourist and pleasure trip. The originators of the project, six of whom made the trip as counselors tried to come up with something that would make the trip more beneficial to both the young "explorers" and the host country.

To show off the real Senegal is in short the wager of the ASCD whose goals are as follows: Defense of immigrant workers' rights, development - promotion of political awareness, mass education, promotion of cultural awareness and extra-curricular activities.

Most of the children who made the trip came from immigrant families, the others, from French middle-class families. The purpose of this project, partially financed by business committees and social organizations, but for this year, mostly by SAFT and Rhône Poulenc, was to let the young people gain firsthand experiences. Consequently, in order to see the real Senegal for themselves, they crisscrossed the country and participated in cultural activities: Basket making, wood carving, etc. Entertainment was not excluded since they attended various traditional dances and took parts in some ballets. Integrated tourist camp grounds, especially in Casamance, were undoubtedly one of their big attractions. It was, in short, a question of sharing the people's requisite solidarity, for, according to Grégoire Forbis, president of the Association and principal organizer of the trip: "Today's young people are tomorrow's France."

Therefore, like "SOS Racism," "Don't Touch my Buddy," "Tam-Tam for Ethiopia" and others which are gearing up to help the African countries struggling against the drought and various natural calamities, ACSD wants to contribute (modestly) to the rapprochement of peoples. In this instance, it is not a question of collecting funds of solidarity, but rather of allowing 13 to 17 year olds to see the country for themselves, gain firsthand experiences and share days of happiness and anxiety with the local populations in order to acquire a better idea of developing countries. It is a fortunate initiative, but not a first experiment, since it is the third time that such a trip to Senegal has been organized. The officials of the Association think that it is the best

school for becoming aware of the realities of Third World development. Only, unlike other organizations of this type, in this instance there is no publicity done, the main thing being that lasting friendships be formed between French and Senegalese youths and, most of all, that these few days spent in a foreign environment be a source of mutual enrichment. Who more than these young people from France should be the better spokesmen for the real Senegal? To be sure, 21 days do not suffice to get the true picture of a country, but, still, that is enough to observe and appreciate it. At this point, it is also necessary to acknowledge the remarkable contribution of travel agencies such as "Air Afrique" and "Tukki Afric Services," which made the implementation of the project possible by offering special unbeatable rates and, taking into account the limitation in time, offered a discovery route sufficiently complete.

ACSD and ASTIREB whose vacationing members voluntarily chose Senegal, do not restrict themselves to trips. Last year, it sponsored the pairing of the Djinabo of Ziguinchor and Cléon lycées, the former in Senegal, the latter in France. Likewise, in March 1984, it was responsible for an important exhibit entitled "When Senegal Tells Its Own Story," presented by the French Cultural Center and Dakar School of Architecture and Town Planning. More than 40,000 people viewed the exhibit over a 2-week period. Henri Lopès, UNESCO deputy director, attended the Cléon-sponsored exhibit.

We can only salute the promoters of such a project, which is better than any speech, who want to allow immigrant children a better reintegration in their native country. For the other children of various backgrounds, it is an occasion for getting rid of preconceived notions, prejudices and ideas, often erroneous, concerning the Third World. Having known solidarity firsthand, these young vacationers will be, in turn, able to defend solidarity. It is hoped that such trips will become more frequent, that they will remain outside political channels and, most of all, that, in the near future, Third World youths will be able to share the same type of experiences with their European brothers.

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CSO: 3419/532

SENEGAL

ISLAMIC ASSOCIATIONS URGED TO UPHOLD UNITY

Dakar LE REVEIL ISLAMIQUE in French Jul 85 pp 2-3

[Editorial by Marieme Cisse Thiam: "Why Islamic Associations in Senegal?"]

[Text] It is a legitimate question that any Senegalese Muslim has a right to ask. Or rather, the existence of Islamic associations may be deemed obvious for, Senegal being a lay country, it becomes necessary for Senegalese Muslims to organize themselves for their own religious development.

In this context, let us note happily that Senegal, having chosen a democratic socialism, makes religious activities available to all its native sons according to their choices and ideals.

But difficulties arise when it becomes necessary to ponder the behavior and actions of these same men who have felt the need to gather in associations.

As a matter of fact, although the credibility of an Islamic association is measured by its ability to organize and its cultural activities (lectures, conferences, etc), the fact remains that its ability is also measured by the attitude of each of its members.

This is what prompted Brother Ahmed Iyane Thiam to declare in the ethical report which he presented to the recent extraordinary congress of the Muslim Cultural Union (UCM) and I quote:

"A UCM member must maintain a truly Islamic exemplary behavior in all the places he may be found. His behavior must attract the sympathy of all those who come in contact with him without distinction of brotherhood or even religion." This, therefore, assumes a liberal mind and a need to communicate with all other men in a spirit of tolerance, trust and fraternity.

These characteristics must necessarily exist in all and each Muslim who must be imbued with virtue and therefore must avoid making ill comments to another man; unfortunately, the opposite is often the case here and is done gratuitously. And yet, Islam considers slander a sin as proved by the following hadith: "A good believer must only speak kindly otherwise let him remain silent" (Buhari and Mouslim).

To be a good believer means therefore to show extreme wisdom, one of the remarkable qualities of the Prophet Mohammad (PSL) about whom a great sufi said: "I believe in Mohammad not because he split the moon and broke stones, nor because trees gathered together and plants and bricks spoke, but because, with perfect wisdom, he forbade his companions and the community to drink wine which became an illegal beverage by his order."

Why then should we not be surprised when Senegalese Muslims quarrel among themselves and slander each other?

What is even worse is that this slandering is done publicly and all means are good to spread these denigrations, whether through the written or the spoken word, etc. Deviation! Yes, deviation on the part of the Senegalese Muslims who forget that unity is more than mandatory at a time when Islam is facing innumerable challenges. The call for unity must therefore be the leitmotiv of Islamic associations. The Muslim Cultural Union has understood this well by regrouping within its association Muslims from all the brotherhoods of Senegal. It is the continuation of the work of our great faithful who were our eminent scholars, such as Sheikh Oumar Foutiyou Tall, Seydi el Hadji Malick Sy and Sheikh Ahmadou Bamba. The standing goal of these scholars was to ensure unity and fraternity among all Senegalese Muslims. However, how can this unity be achieved if Muslim believers from the Senegalese Muslim Umma have to be excluded simply because they do not share the same religious opinions. To be sure, it is just to warn Muslims against corruptive intentions which have strayed from the right path.

But it does not mean disparaging people whom one suspects, sometimes unjustly, and whom one tries to alienate from the whole Senegalese community. It is therefore necessary to insist on the fact that any Muslim has the right to practice his religion according to his own ideal, the main thing being that he causes no prejudice to others by preventing them from practicing their religion freely. Once again Allah is the sole judge and he, alone, is omniscient.

Any Islamic association must become aware that it has a great role to play in upholding freedom of opinion and thought in Senegal, for the constitution of our country invites us to do so and Islam also compels us. But in order to achieve this, it is necessary for the spirit of democracy, mutual trust and dialog to rule among the members of the Islamic associations which would then establish structures in which all Muslims could enhance and strengthen their qualities as pious and virtuous men and be aware of the respect which they must pledge to their neighbors.

Therefore, may all Senegalese Islamic associations instill these Islamic values into their members and all Senegalese in order for Senegal to remain a sound country, because rooted in democracy.

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CSO: 3419/532

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRIA--Victoria (Seychelles), 17 Sep (AFP)--
Seychelles and Austria signed an agreement on Monday authorizing their respective national companies to run flights between the two countries, official sources have indicated. The agreement was signed by the Seychelles secretary in charge of transport, Captain James Ferrari, and the head of civil aviation in the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dr Erich Binder. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1301 GMT 17 Sep 85]

CSO: 3400/1186

SIERRA LEONE

BRIEFS

IRAN DONATES MEDICINE--The Iranian Government has donated to the government and people of Sierra Leone drugs, medicine, and medical equipment valued at \$5 million. This was disclosed during the Iranian charge d'affaires' call on President Stevens at State House yesterday, to present part of the consignment to the government and people of Sierra Leone. President Stevens expressed gratitude to the Iranian Government for such assistance which is highly appreciated by the government and people of this country. On behalf of the Ministry of Health, the chief medical officer, Dr (Diamond William) thanked Iran for the assistance which she said will enhance their work. Present at the ceremony were the acting minister of health, Dr Patrick Kamara; the secretary to the president, Mr J.P.A. Koroma; and the secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Charles Wyse. [Text] [Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 18 Sep 85]

CSO: 3400/1170

SOMALIA

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH ITALY ON CRAXI VISIT

AU231553 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] (ANSA) Mogadishu, Sep 23--Italy and Somalia voiced concern for developments on the Horn of Africa and called for a peaceful settlement of region strife in a joint communique issued here today at the end of Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's official visit to the country.

Craxi and Somali President Siad Barre also reiterated their support for the desire of African nations and peoples to achieve economic and social development for the sake of consolidating national independence without running the risk of foreign interference.

Both sides also called for speedy settlements of the "grave" crises in the Middle East, southern Africa, the Arabian Gulf, Afghanistan and Cambodia.

Aside from international affairs, Craxi and Barre also spent time analyzing bilateral relations and the prospects of reviving cooperation between the two countries in the economic, social and cultural fields.

They stressed the importance of keeping up periodic consultations at the highest level for the purpose of stepping up bilateral relations.

CSO: 3400/1198

SOUTH AFRICA

UCT REPORT REVEALS MOST DETAINEES TORTURED

Methods Used 'Scientific'

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 12 Sep 85 p 1

[Text]

A REPORT published by the University of Cape Town has found that 83 percent of 176 former detainees interviewed claimed they had been assaulted while in detention.

The report, released yesterday, concluded that "torture in both physical and psychological forms has been practised systematically on a widespread basis as part of the coercive treatment of security-law detention in South Africa".

It was compiled after a $\frac{1}{2}$ -year study of 176 former detainees throughout South Africa by Dr Don Foster and Ms Diane Sandler and was published yesterday by UCT's Institute of Criminology.

The institute's director, Professor Dirk van Zyl Smit, yesterday said it was one of the largest studies of the psychological effects of detention ever undertaken.

"The methods are impeccably scientific," he said.

The study comes in the

wake of two court orders, in Durban and Grahamstown, this week restraining the police from assaulting detainees.

But the Police Public Relations Division yesterday strongly denied that torture was practised on detainees.

In a statement issued after extracts of the UCT report were telexed to it, the police said: "The South African Police cannot comment on unfounded statements.

"We deny that torture is utilized by the South African Police as a means of obtaining information from people."

The report said the detainees had claimed that the most frequent form of torture was beating, which included "punching, hitting, kicking, slapping as well as beating and whipping with a variety of implements and other forms of as-

sault".

The next most frequently reported forms of assault were forced standing, maintaining abnormal body positions, which included "crouching, standing on toes with arms up-stretched, holding chairs or other objects above the head, and holding a position as if sitting in an imaginary chair and forced gymnasium exercises".

And 25 percent reported having been subjected to electric shocks, and 18 percent to strangulation either by hand or by the means of a cloth or towel.

The study found that only 17 percent of the detainees said they had not been physically assaulted and that 69 percent of the 13 white detainees interviewed were not as-

saulted.

The detainees all reported forms of psychological abuse during their detentions. This included false accusations, solitary confinement, verbal abuse, threats of violence to self, contradictory styles of interrogation and being given misleading information.

"Seen in combination with physical torture results, the prevalence of torture in general is very widespread indeed."

The study concluded: "Viewed overall the findings show quite clearly that torture in both physical and psychological forms has been practised systematically on a widespread basis as part of the coercive treatment of security-law detention in South Africa."

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 12 Sep 85 p 9

[Article by Barry Streek]

[Text]

A NATION-WIDE survey of 176 former detainees has found that 83 percent said they were physically assaulted while in detention.

It also found that 89 percent of white detainees claimed no form of physical torture, but 93 percent of black detainees said they had been assaulted.

These findings have been disclosed in a preliminary report of "A Study of Detention and Torture in South Africa", which was published yesterday by the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cape Town.

'Distressing'

The study, written by Dr Don Foster and Ms Di Sandler, said: "These results provide clear and definite evidence that physical torture occurs on a widespread basis and constitutes a systematic and common experience for those detained for interrogation purposes under South African security legislation."

It said the forms employed and the frequency of use made "distressing reading", and challenged and contradicted in no uncertain terms the standard utterances of State officials claiming that torture does not occur in South Africa apart from a few isolated errors of judgement.

"These data on the contrary show that it is a standard form of treatment meted out during detention, particularly in the case of young black detainees."

The academics interviewed 176 former detainees, 127 of whom

were black, 18 coloureds, 18 Indians and 13 whites who had been in detention between 1974 and 1984. Only four people who had been in detention in 1984 were interviewed.

Most, 53.2 percent, were connected with student organizations, 14.5 percent with trade unions, 12.1 percent with community work and 8.7 percent with political organizations.

Only 17 questioned on the issue said they had not been assaulted while in detention.

"The most frequent form of torture (75 percent) was beating, which included punching, hitting, kicking, slapping as well as beating and whipping with a variety of implements and other forms of assault.

"The next three most frequently reported forms of physical abuse were forced standing (50 percent), maintaining abnormal body positions, which includes crouching, standing on toes with arms up-stretched, holding chairs or other objects above the head, and holding a position as if sitting in an imaginary chair (34 percent) and forced gymnasium-type exercises (28 percent).

"In addition 25 percent reported having been subjected to electrical shock, 18 percent to strangulation either by hand or by means of a cloth or towel and 14 percent to suspension in various forms.

"Other forms of physical torture were reported by 27 percent of cases."

These included: Manacles, including hand-

cuffs, legs constantly chained and chains placed around neck (15 percent); pulling out or burning hair or beard (5 percent); genital abuse (3 percent); and falanga, which involves beating the soles of the feet with some implement (3 percent).

A further range of abuses were reported in one or more cases and included "being wrapped in canvas, kept barefoot, burning matchsticks placed under nails, sand in shoes while doing exercises, being thrown into the air and allowed to fall, given salted water to drink, hands cut with knife, placed in boot of car, nose twisted, fingernails crushed by brick, petrol poured over body and set alight, breasts squeezed, held out of a moving car, tied to a tree, and scrubbed on face and body with a hard brush.

"Even this substantial list does not entirely exhaust the range of abuses reported."

The report said the frequency of females claiming physical torture was generally lower than for males, with the exception of forced standing and excessive heat and cold.

There were higher frequencies for blacks than other groups of "virtually every form of torture" evidenced.

The results showed that the youngest age group, below the age of 20, was "apparently the most heavily tortured", with only seven percent claiming no physical torture.

They also showed that the physical abuse of de-

tainees was most severe in the Eastern Cape and Border, "only five percent and nine percent respectively claiming no torture", and respondents in the Western Cape claimed the least frequency of physical torture (56 percent claimed no torture).

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 12 Sep 85 p 9

[Text]

THE police yesterday emphatically denied that torture was used against detainees in South Africa.

In a statement, the police public relations division in Pretoria said: "The South African police cannot comment on unfounded statements.

"We deny that torture is utilized by the South African Police as a means of obtaining information from people.

"As we have repeatedly stated in the past, anyone who has legal cause for complaint can file an affidavit at any police station. The allegation(s) will then be investigated."

The statement was sent to the Cape Times after police had been sent copies of reports of the University of Cape Town's Institute of Criminology study on detentions in South Africa, and were asked to comment.

Health Problems Result

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 12 Sep 85 p 9

[Text]

THE vast majority of detainees experienced health problems during their detention as well as adjustment and anxiety problems after their release, the report found.

The most frequently experienced health problems in detention were sleeping difficulties (60 percent), headaches (53 percent), excessive amount of fantasizing (45 percent), weight loss (45 percent), appetite loss (44 percent), difficulties with concentration (44 percent), nightmares (41 percent), tiredness (38 percent) and problems with memory (34 percent).

"It is clear that the dominant symptoms are largely psychological," said the study, which was written by Dr Don Foster and Ms Dianne Sandler.

Social difficulties were

found to be one of the most frequent outcomes of detention — 39 percent experienced difficulties relating to friends, 35 percent to family and 18 percent relating to other people.

Sleeping difficulties and concomitant tiredness, as well as symptoms of depression, were fairly frequently experienced, said the study, which was published by UCT's Institute of Criminology.

It also said its findings, based on interviews with 176 former detainees, suggested great euphoria on release, accompanied by "warm solidarity on the part of friends and family and frequent expressions that the experience had increased the person's resolve to oppose apartheid — which, it needs to be recalled, is not in itself a crime, though often is taken to be so", the study said.

132-Day Average

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 12 Sep 85 p 9

[Text]

DETAINEES spent an average of 132 days in detention, the study concluded after interviewing 176 former detainees.

The majority of detainees were held for periods ranging from five days to six months, although nine were held for more than a year and one was held for 550 days.

This has been disclosed in a study of detentions in South Africa, published yesterday by UCT's Institute of Criminology.

Written by Dr Don Foster and Ms Diane Sandler, the study found that 51 percent of the sample had been detained more than once.

Of the 86 who had been detained more than once, 43 percent had been detained twice, 27 percent three times and "as many as 30 percent had been held four times or more".

Therefore it would appear that multiple detentions are also a fairly standard part of the general process of detention in South Africa.

Six-hour interrogations

"It is possible for the State in this manner to

detain persons for years without ever laying charges," the study said.

• Interrogation sessions of detainees lasted, on average, for 6.6 hours a time, according to the 176 former detainees interviewed.

"The majority of respondents, some 75 percent, claimed to have been faced typically by between two to five interrogators," it said.

The study said the number of interrogation sessions ranged from one to more than 40, while the mean number of sessions was 11.

The study said the majority of respondents claimed that teams of interrogators were not used.

It said this was "rather surprising" in the light of the evidence in the Aggett and Biko inquests, and the recent Van Heerden civil case, which all suggested that teams were used on a fairly regular basis.

"Perhaps the contradiction may be resolved by hypothesizing that teams are restricted to the more 'important' cases.

"Twenty-seven cases, or 17 percent of the responding sample, did claim that teams of interrogators were employed."

4 Techniques of Psychological Abuse

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 12 Sep 85 p 9

[Text]

A HIGH proportion of detainees in South Africa claimed they had been subjected to psychological abuse during their detention, a University of Cape Town study has found.

The 175 former detainees reported having been subjected to these forms of abuse: False accusations (83 percent), solitary confinement (79 percent), verbal abuse (71 percent), threats of violence to self (64 percent), contradictory styles of interrogation (57 percent) and being given misleading information (51 percent).

The study, which was released yesterday by UCT's Institute of Criminology, said the various forms of psychological torture could be viewed in terms of four main classes of techniques.

The first category, the majority, involved communication techniques.

Some of these techniques aimed to distort or confuse the situation.

"False accusations, misleading information and offers of rewards are of this sort. Others such as verbal abuse aim at humiliation or degradation ...

"Misleading information regarding family or friends, or knowledge of others' torture, are all directed at heightening emotionally."

The second class of devices "such as solitary, prolonged interrogation, blindfolding, sham executions and administration of drugs" could be described as "mentally weakening devices".

"Sham executions and threats of violence or execution to self, family or

friends, as well as witness of others' torture would all fall under such a label."

The fourth category of psychological torture included those techniques which "primarily involved humiliations, degrading actions and acute embarrassment before others".

"Excrement abuse, verbal abuse including swearing and name-calling, being forced to undress or hold ridiculous physical postures, are all exercises of this type.

"Use of dogs to bite detainees may also partly be considered in this class, whereas use of other animals such as snakes or spiders may be

classed as a form of terror induction.

● A surprisingly low percentage of detainees had reported contact with inspectors of detainees, although this had increased in 1983-1984.

In a sample of 173 former detainees, 17 percent had reported contact with inspectors of detainees, but this went up to 34 percent during 1983-4.

The number of detainees reporting visits by medical officers had also gone up, with 82 percent reporting such visits in 1983-1984, compared to the 64 percent of the whole sample which covered detentions between 1974 and 1984.

Rough Manner Used

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 12 Sep 85 p 9

[Text]

ALMOST 70 percent of detainees interviewed said their manner of arrest was aggressive, rough or violent.

The most frequent period of arrests was between midnight and 6am, with the modal time being 4am.

The study, which was published today by UCT's Institute of Criminology, said most of the arrests, 55 percent, took place at the homes of the 176 detainees interviewed in the study.

Others were arrested at work, at the homes of other people and schools.

The reported number of police involved ranged from one to estimates of more than 90, but between two and four police was the most usual occurrence.

CSO: 3400/1178

SOUTH AFRICA

CITIZENSHIP ANNOUNCEMENT SEEN AS RETURNING TO 'SQUARE ONE'

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Sep 85 p 5

[Joe's Burg Column]

[Text]

For they are jolly good fellows, they are jolly good fellows! They are jolly good fellows, so say all of us! Hip hip, hooray!

How else can I start off today's column? I mean, all of us ebony-skinned citizens must be cheering our voices hoarse, seeing as the National Party has just announced that our citizenship of South Africa will be restored.

Not only that, but those guys living in Transkei, Venda, Bophuthatswana and Ciskei are now going to find that they have dual citizenship. This, of course, still has to be negotiated with the leaders of those independent states.

You can't interfere in the affairs of a sovereign state, you know, so you can't have a situation where you once told people they have so many citizens, and then tell them they have not got any. So negotiation is the name of the game.

Problem

But what does this

all really mean? First of all, when Transkei became independent, as they claim, all people who had any vague connection to being Xhosa were told they either were Transkei citizens or Ciskei citizens.

Many thought the easy way out of that problem was to say they were Ciskei Xhosas.

That way, they would still retain their South African citizenship.

Of course, we know now that it was only temporary relief. But that did not mean that Transkei would take all this drain of their "citizens" lightly.

Boob

They believed that if you were Xhosa, you had to be a Transkei citizen. Ciskei, of course, would hear none of that. I gather that in tough negotiations, it was even suggested that the term Xhosa be removed from the face of this earth.

People from Transkei would be Trans-

keians, who speak Transkei. Those from Ciskei would be Ciskeians, who speak Ciskei.

It was finally decided, however, that they would find it difficult to justify this historically, seeing as the history books would still have to state who was fighting the whites along the Eastern Cape frontiers. I refuse to say what they called those "wars".

So a compromise was worked out on the basis of one for you and one for me. And now suddenly, it has just been realised that this was a great boob.

Rights

Now, this week, the Great Mlungu announced that what his party did us has been wrong. We are, he says, citizens of this 'burg. But what does this mean?

Before we are expected to sing hallelujah, we must remember that we had been citizens in any event before this whole independence lark. What we are doing is reverting to the position before the independence thing.

If people believe that now that we are citizens, we would

have all the rights that a citizen of any country is entitled to, then they have got the wrong end of the stick.

Okay, so the Nats can no longer argue that we do have political rights in our homelands. It means that we must now be accommodated in the political machinery of our mother country.

The fact is that we are still at square one. And if there is not the jubilation that the Government expected, it is simply because we have no cause to be grateful for the return of what is rightfully ours.

Vote

We were born here, not through the mercy of this Government — or any person. We were born here because God determined that it be so.

We will, of course, hear the usual "see, you can't satisfy them", arguments. Well, actually you can.

Scrap apartheid in all its forms. Give us the vote, and we will determine how to use it. If you guys in Government think you have the support of "the majority of blacks in the country", then surely they will vote for you?

SOUTH AFRICA

FINLAND TO LIMIT SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT IN Finnish 28 Aug 85 p 28

[Article: "Imports from South Africa to Be Limited Voluntarily"]

[Text] Finland aims at limiting its imports from South Africa. In negotiations between the cabinet and the central organizations of industry and business, it has been agreed that voluntary import restrictions will apply to fresh fruit, preserved fruit and basic metals. Also, a licensing system will be used to monitor the imports.

On Tuesday Foreign Trade Minister Jermu Laine (Social Democrat) discussed the trade with representatives of Industrial Association, Metal Industry Association, Trade Association and Technical Wholesale Association. The reduction of imports which was agreed upon will be effective immediately. The agreement does not apply to trade agreements already in effect.

The voluntary agreement will reduce the imports from South Africa by 80 percent. Last year Finland's imports from South Africa accounted for slightly more than 124 million markkas.

During the first six months of this year the imports have accounted for nearly 69.5 million markkas. The imports have grown by almost 40 percent compared with the corresponding period in 1984.

Also, in the negotiations, the associations agreed on recommending to their members that they restrain from sales of new investments, patents and licenses, and leasing activities to South Africa.

The Technical Wholesale Association was also ready to recommend to its member companies that they put an end to the imports of South African raw materials and semimanufactures.

On Tuesday Laine also negotiated with representatives of ship owners. The Ship Owners Association is going to recommend to its members that they restrain from sea transport between Finland and South Africa.

Licensing to Monitor Trade

According to Laine, the monitoring licensing will be implemented "technically as fast as possible." The decision on the issue will be made by the cabinet. Licensing enables detailed monitoring of the implementation of the restrictions now agreed upon. Since the restrictions are voluntary, it cannot be guaranteed that, for example, small importers will agree to them.

During the first part of the year, more than 21 million markkas' worth of fresh fruit have been imported from South Africa. The most significant import item is citrus fruit, imported mainly during June-October. This autumn, stores will still carry South African fruit, since the import agreements already have been made.

During the period of January-June, the imports of preserved fruit from the country concerned accounted for approximately 4.4 million markkas. At the same time, the share of raw materials of the imports was approximately 22.5 million markkas.

The cabinet is not authorized to prohibit trade with South Africa. Imports and exports could be restricted by law if there were a decision by the Security Council of the United Nations.

The Ministry of Trade and Industry, together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is preparing a law of a general nature, which would authorize the cabinet, if necessary, to interfere with the trade between Finland and South

So far, the import restrictions do not apply to viscose cellulose, imported this year from South Africa for almost 20 million markkas by Sateri Oy, a subsidiary of Kemira.

According to Minister Laine, the imports of cellulose will be investigated. According to him, it would be possible to import viscose cellulose from elsewhere.

Heikki Hamalainen, the director of the fiber section of Sateri, reports that, pricewise, the South African viscose cellulose is the most competitive, i.e. more economical than the corresponding cellulose imported by Sateri from southern Europe and the United States.

In Finland, the manufacture of viscose cellulose has continued to decrease, since factories have been closed during the past few years.

So far, no agreements have been reached on restricting exports to South Africa. Last week the representatives of the forest industry reported to Laine that it is not possible to stop paper exports to South Africa. This year, during the period of January-June, about 125 million markkas' worth of paper and cardboard have been exported to the country concerned.

SOUTH AFRICA

LACK OF FRG POLITICAL SUPPORT CAN ENDANGER DEBT RESCHEDULING

Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 6 Sep 85 p 16

[Article by Bernhard Blohm: "New Work for Creditors. Without Political Help, the Banks' Negotiations Will Fail"]

[Text] In order to halt currency erosion and capital flight, the South African government took measures which returned the country to the level of 1983, in terms of monetary policy. As at the time of the second oil price shock at the end of the 1970's, foreign currency controls and a split exchange rate are to aid in bringing state finances back to order.

Yet, more than by this step back to foreign currency controls, German banks were surprised by the simultaneous announcement of a moratorium on debts owed to Western banks by South Africa. Only a few months back, in late 1984, bankers active in international crisis deals could not have imagined that South Africa could also become a problem country, a candidate for rescheduling of debts. As one representative of a large German bank says, "adjustments for value loss of loans to South Africa were not discussed at meetings; we saw no reason for it." Like many others, he does not want his name mentioned. Today, no one likes to appear publicly as a business partner of the apartheid state.

Now the lending banks will have a reason. Even faster than Boris Becker in tennis, South Africa climbed to the top of the list of debt rescheduling countries. By the end of the year, over two-thirds of South Africa's foreign debts of \$ 18.9 billion--i.e., \$ 12.7 billion--must be rescheduled. German banks, involved with 10 percent--\$ 1.86 billion--, will no longer be able to avoid adjustments for loss of value. The question is no longer whether any debts have to be written off, but by how much.

But that is not the only question mark with which the banks view the monetary policy measures of Pieter W. Botha's government. Although the international banking community demonstrates great composure in its sparse commentaries on South African events and shows "much understanding" in public for the moratorium and foreign currency controls, it is not at all clear how things are to go on. One large German bank states that "although meanwhile we have gotten used to large chunks of rescheduling, organizing aid for South Africa will probably not be easy."

There could even be difficulties in the relatively harmless question of who will lead the negotiations for Western banks. Although there are rules for

selecting the speaker for lending banks, banking circles acknowledge that "nobody likes to be in the front line."

If matters proceed as in the past, leadership of the negotiations would have to fall to a British institution since, first of all, Great Britain, with almost \$ 6 billion, is the largest creditor country, and secondly, the country's large banks enjoy a good reputation in international business circles.

Whichever institution will be picked, it is certain that it will not be easy to negotiate new conditions for \$ 12.7 billion of South African short-term foreign debts. Involving several hundred lending banks who, in the last analysis, have to agree to the debt rescheduling plans, the adjustment process is not an easy matter. In the case of South Africa, one must also take into account that there will be political pressure on individual banks to reduce credit grants to South Africa. Financial experts claim that the departure of large institutions from South African business deals, such as U.S. banks, would make success of the debt rescheduling action impossible. Not only must banks already involved stick to it; probably, fresh money will be needed for South Africa in the debt rescheduling program. One German banker believes "that this could become a politically most difficult problem for some foreign institutions."

This makes clear that, very different from South American debtor nations, economic questions are pushed to the background by political problems.

Bank circles affirm that "on the basis of its economic situation, South Africa is not really a problem country, only politics are responsible for the present situation." There is a firm conviction that South Africa's debt problem cannot be solved with assistance from the governments of industrial nations. Bankers also hope for the support of central banks and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). At any rate, it seems that the goodwill tour by South African central bank president Gerhard de Kock to his European and U.S. colleagues has not been crowned by success so far.

In the view of banks, it is political and not economic pressure that must be asserted in order to reestablish more stable conditions. It is clear to them that they cannot demand concessions from the Botha government for the black majority of the population. But although it is not stated publicly, it is their opinion that without reforms, that country might take a turn which would make economic restructuring impossible. The bankers fear that the country could not be saved from bankruptcy, should the black majority control the political and economic levers. As yet, they don't even dare think about the banks' profit and loss account and the stability of the international financial system.

9917
CSO: 3420/92

SOUTH AFRICA

DEBT RENEGOTIATION CAUSES GERMAN BANK STOCKS TO FALL

Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 3 Sep 85 p 22

[Article by SZ: "Bank Stocks Under Pressure Because of South Africa. Weak Beginning of the Month"]

[Excerpt] The stock market was contradictory and weak at the beginning of the month. First, the statements by South Africa had frightened traders, since the unilateral halt in repayments of its international bank loans was seen as a negative example to other debtor nations. Then, the important market participants from the United States were missing because of a holiday (Labor Day). With a low volume of trading, the majority of prices fell at first. This concerned bank shares in particular because of the possible effects of the South African repayment moratorium on debtor morale in general. In the course of trading, the weakness also spread to blue chips and steel stocks. The BASF subscription right (14:1 at DM 190) was not favored; it was considered too expensive. During the second half of trading, there was a slight recovery and greater interest in some engineering stocks and public utilities, but they did not manage to bring about changes. The stock market closed down with declining volume.

Regarding bank stocks, Deutsche Bank lost DM 8 at cash, but recovered somewhat and closed down DM 5.50. Dresdner Bank stocks fared similarly, at the end down DM 5.00 from the Friday closing price. Bayerische Vereinsbank lost DM 7.50. Bayern Hypo, on the other hand, maintained its price level, and Commerzbank shares weakened only slightly. Also weaker were stocks of large chemical works, among them BASF which went lower during the second hour of trading and closed with a loss of DM 4.50. Bayer dropped by DM 3, Hoechster sic by DM 1.50. There was some demand for automotive stocks; in lively trading, BMW sold somewhat above the last price level, also Daimler, while Porsche even rose by DM 20. The trend varied for engineering stocks; among them Linde rose sharply (+ DM 7). Metallgesellschaft, PWA and Preussag were also stronger. Among power companies, RWE preferred stock climbed by DM 5.50, common stock rose by DM 8 after determining the cash price compared to the closing quotation. Otherwise, trading was rather haphazard, with changes in both directions.

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CSO: 3420/92

TOGO

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY APPOINTED--A presidential decree has appointed Ekoue K. Assiongbon, an agronomist, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Togo to the Kingdom of Belgium and Togo's permanent representative to the EEC. [Text] [Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 17 Sep 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/1172

ZIMBABWE

NEW HIGH-PROFILE SEEN AS CREATING DILEMMA FOR MUGABE

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 12 Sep 85 p 8

[Article by Michael Hartnack]

[Text]

FOR some unaccountable reason, news of two extremely important events for Zimbabwe reached our local news media last week 24 to 48 hours behind the rest of the world.

The first item was that on August 29 Zimbabwean and Mozambican troops stormed the headquarters near Gorongosa, north-west of Beira, of Renamo rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama.

Accounts, which took nine days to filter through, spoke of an aerial bombardment and an assault which left scores — possibly hundreds — dead on both sides.

It appears to have been the nearest thing to a set-piece conventional battle involving black troops of this country since the 1914-18 campaign against the invincibly elusive German askari of General Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck, which was itself fought partly in Mozambique.

Escaped

Dhlakama seems to have escaped when his base was overrun and only time will tell whether this was his Waterloo, as the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, stated at the

weekend, or whether it was only one episode in a long, costly involvement which will test to the utmost the cohesiveness and fighting morale of the new Zimbabwe national army — and the new Zimbabwean nation.

That fearless, uncensorable organ of Africa's fourth estate, the bush telegraph, spoke of large numbers of soldiers' corpses being brought back to Mutare, but the Zimbabwean public were not subjected, as the American people were during the Vietnam war, to harrowing television footage of our wounded being evacuated from the battle zone.

Chairman

They saw none of the horror of the inevitable casualties among camp-following women and children which might have caused the faint-hearted to ask: "Is it all worth it?"

Neither were Zimbabweans exposed to any sophisticated news media analysis of that other momentous event of the week, the nomination of our Prime Minister to a three-year term as chairman of the Non-aligned Movement by virtue of the selection of Harare, at a foreign ministers'

meeting in Luanda, as the venue for the 1986 conference of its 101 member countries.

Mr Mugabe hailed his new role on the world stage as "a great honour". But his acceptance places Zimbabwe morally and politically, as well as geographically, in the forefront of the confrontation with white rule in South Africa.

Booms

It will simply not be possible for Mr Mugabe to pretend, as President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia did when Britain sought sanctions against Rhodesia in 1965, that he is merely an innocent bystander, the leader of a small country which wholeheartedly subscribes to the United Nations' standards of political morality, but through no initiative of its own has found itself in the firing line between the international community and a dangerous outlaw.

Mr Mugabe has, in short, put himself at the head of the pack.

Media

International experts believe the imposition of sanctions against South Africa will increase, not diminish, Africa's trade with South Africa. Mr

Mugabe will be hard put to head the Non-aligned Movement's campaign at the UN for a comprehensive, mandatory, international blockade of Pretoria while business booms at the trade missions in Harare and Johannesburg.

And there may be another unpleasant concomitant of Mr Mugabe's adoption of a "high profile" in Southern Africa.

A massive influx of international journalists must be expected in Harare in advance of next year's non-aligned summit here.

The Afro-Asian and communist bloc media may be content to report only what Zimbabwean leaders say, but the Western press will report what it sees — in Matabeleland as much as anywhere else.

While Mr Mugabe is aiming to catch the international headlines as chairman of the Non-aligned Movement, he may have grave enough political problems at home through his plans to rescind white parliamentary representation and move towards a one-party state.

Obscurity may not be flattering, but there was an illustration last week of its decided advantages.

Rampage

On September 5 the main news item on the BBC world service was that the rand was reeling, yet again, while in Cape Town, for the first time in current unrest, violence spilled over into one of South Africa's white residential areas.

On that same day the handful of foreign correspondents based in Harare were catching up with belated reports from Gweru of a strikingly similar nature which, however, failed to feature in the BBC bulletins, possibly because they appeared too vague, and rather stale by the time they were put on the wires.

A week-long rampage by Zanu (PF) Youth Brigade members in the Midlands left at least four people dead. A coloured railwayman in what was until 1980 an exclusively white sub-

urb of Gweru had the dubious honour of being the first non-African in Zimbabwe to have his home "junked" because he was suspected of sympathizing with government opponents. He lost R5 000 worth of new furniture, not yet paid for on hire purchase, and uninsured.

Murder

Gweru, for many years magnificently covered by the indefatigable John Manning of the Eulawayo Chronicle, is now more than ever "a lay-by with lights" from a press point of view.

It is hard to find any independent source in Gweru to confirm details, but it appears 30 homes were attacked in the "low-density" suburbs of Athlone, Lundi Park and Brackenhurst, besides countless others in the black townships of Mkoba and Mtapa and the outlying Silobela area, where the murder

by dissidents of two Zanu (PF) officials seems to have triggered the rioting.

The mother of a black Zimbabwean soldier away fighting in Mozambique is understood to have been among the mobs' victims.

A British trade unionist was heard protesting on the BBC on September 8 that his members had seen for themselves on their television screens the methods of the South African police "against our brothers and sisters".

Morality

Zimbabwe, for one, can be grateful there was no television film of the activity — or lack of it — of the Zimbabwe police while the Midlands mobs were rampaging.

And the dissidents who murdered Mr Mugabe's officials, or the furtive minions of Mr

Dhlakama who have made rural Mozambique ungovernable can feel thankful they, too, have been spared the glare of publicity which would probably have shown them in a worse light than the Zanu (PF) Youth Brigade or the South African Police.

Critics of Mr Mugabe and President Botha alike may ponder the disturbing thought that current pressure for conformity with an international standard of morality on human rights may not, in the end, compel a movement towards greater observation of human rights.

Rather, it may favour a situation in the Third World where those who violate human rights to the extent that observation becomes less and less practically possible, become more and more secure from the economic and political instability resulting from international exposure.



ZIMBABWE

NKOMO'S ZAPU, RULING ZANU MAY MERGE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Sep 85 p 13

[Text]

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu-PF and Opposition PF-Zapu parties have held a series of meetings during the past few weeks on a possible merger, diplomatic and political sources said yesterday.

The sources said the last formal meeting in the series, held under the auspices of the State President, Mr Canaan Banana, took place a month ago but there had been informal contacts since.

Two senior government Ministers, PF-Zapu leader Dr Joshua Nkomo and a senior PF-Zapu official had come close to agreement on the shape the merged party would take.

Some of the proposals were, however, opposed by members of the supreme policy-making Zanu-PF Politburo, the sources added. Among the sticking points were the name the new party would take.

Dr Nkomo has refused to make any comment on the reported discussions.

held in tight secrecy, but sources said the proposals were being considered by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, whose cherished ambition is to introduce a one-party state in Zimbabwe.

Alliance

Similar merger talks have taken place in the past without success. A war-time alliance between the two ended during campaigning for pre-independence elections in February 1980.

The talks began after Dr Nkomo approached Mr Banana following a government crackdown against himself and his party shortly after general elections in July, the sources said.

Dr Nkomo yesterday said police questioned him for nearly two hours on Tuesday but freed him without any charge.

Dr Nkomo said by telephone from his home in the southern city of Bulawayo

that he was arrested in Harare, Zimbabwe's capital, just before he was about to leave for Bulawayo.

Warrant

"The four policemen showed me a warrant of arrest and said I should accompany them to the police station," he said yesterday. "But at the station they merely asked me questions and showed me a document purported to have been taken from my home."

He added that he had challenged the police over the document because it had not been taken from his home.

"All this is harassment. The government cannot find any charge against me, but it is trying to manufacture one," the PF-Zapu Party leader said.

Last month, Dr Nkomo's houses in both Harare and Bulawayo were repeatedly raided by police, who have confiscated his passport and detained three PF-Zapu Members of Parliament. — Sapa-Reuter.

CSO: 3400/1179

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NIGERIA

RADIO URGES REAPPRAISAL OF COUNTERTRADE POLICY

AE241108 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Banji Ojewale Viewpoint]

[Text] Countertrade is a modern variant of the age-old system of trade by barter. It emerged as a new feature of Nigeria's economic relationship in April this year, when the ousted Buhari administration initiated a series of countertrade deals under which the country's crude could be exported in return for scarce goods. One such agreement, for example, involves the exchange of \$500 million worth of Nigerian crude for imports of raw materials, spare parts, and manufactured goods from Brazil.

It must be admitted that at first glance, barter presents some attractive elements for a nation like Nigeria, which is suffering from a drastic reduction in its foreign exchange earnings. And because Nigeria is also burdened with debts, and its attempts to refinance her trade arrears, countertrade has the attraction of providing goods for the domestic market without the need to mobilize scarce foreign exchange. However, there are good grounds to insist that countertrade deals should either be handled with greater caution than Nigeria is doing at the moment, or be scrapped.

First, Nigeria has been driven to the countertrade option out of economic desperation. Secondly, barter with oil in modern times is a short-term economic solution to emergency problems. It only addresses itself to the liquidity requirements of the moment, with insufficient regard for its future implications. This explains why Nigeria is at a painful disadvantage in her barter with oil. The monocultural basis of Nigeria's economy is also a factor in making the country a weak partner in the bargain. The price of the only commodity which Nigeria has to bargain with is internationally fixed, and outside the country's control. On the other hand, the prices of the goods from Nigeria's countertrading partners are determined by the selling countries themselves. This gives them an inbuilt incentive to inflate the prices of their products while Nigeria has no goods which prices she can equally manipulate.

Some people have also expressed fears that a countertrade agreement is capable of creating a new crop of millionaires or turning existing ones into multi-millionaires. This is because of their ability to lobby successfully for

exclusive distributionship on countertraded goods which they will then sell to Nigerian consumers at exorbitant prices.

In such an atmosphere, the gap between the rich and the poor, which the present administration is seeking to breach, will become wider and more pronounced. It has been suggested that countertrade will be less painful if it is based on the exchange of finished products by the contracting partners as against the present arrangement under which Nigeria gives her crude oil in return for consumer goods from other lands. Another alternative is for Nigeria to get her countertrade partners to support the execution of capital projects in this country. Since oil may not last for eternity, a nation like Nigeria, which is at present endowed with oil should use her resources to build a strong economic foundation which can guarantee the future needs of the people.

CSO: 3400/1181

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

NATIONAL IDENTITY CARD PLAN--The Federal Military Government has given the assurance that it will look into the issue of the national identity card scheme to ensure that it takes off the ground. The minister of internal affairs, Lieutenant Colonel John Shagaya, gave the assurance today in Lagos. He announced that the Department of National Civic Registration charged with the execution of the project had established offices in all the state capitals including Abuja. The contract for the scheme was signed in September 1982 at the cost of 56.3 million naira. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Sep 85]

NLC WARNS AGAINST IMF LOAN--The Nigerian Labor Congress [NLC] has said that the country will be exposed to economic and political dangers if she accepts the conditions given by the International Monetary Fund [IMF] for a loan. The president of the congress, Alhaji Ali Chiroma, made the assertion in Lagos today at a special news conference organized by the (?Legal) Writers Association of Nigeria. He warned that if the naira is devalued, Nigeria's external debts of about \$20 billion might be doubled. Alhaji Chiroma also stated that trade liberalization would kill local industries which were still at their infancy and force them to retrench most of their workers. On the withdrawal of subsidies of petroleum products, the NLC president said that unpatriotic Nigerians could exploit the situation to inflate prices. Alhaji Chiroma suggested alternatives to the IMF loan. They include slashing of expenditure on the importation of (?defense machinery) and compelling multi-national companies operating in Nigeria to reinvest some of their huge profits into the economy. He also called for the rescheduling of Nigeria's external debts instead of the present system of using 44 percent of the country's external earnings for debt servicing. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 18 Sep 85]

NEGOTIATIONS WITH IMF URGED--As the debate on the IMF loan continues, the execute director of the Manufacturers Association of Nigeria says the country should negotiate with the Fund to review some of its conditions. According to Dr Oladapo Fasoora, areas to be looked into should include the demands by the Fund for the devaluation of the naira and trade liberalization. He advised the nation not to accept these demands because they will have serious consequences on the economy. He, however, conceded that Nigeria needed foreign loans to enable her to overcome her serious balance of payment problems as they already had a negative impact on the manufacturing industries. On

petroleum subsidies, the executive director suggested that they should be eliminated for private consumption and retained for commercial uses. Commenting on the issue of countertrade, Dr Fasoora said although it had provided a temporary relief for the country by enabling it to overcome some foreign exchange constraints, it was not the solution to the economic problems. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Sep 85]

UK'S IMF LOAN STANCE CRITICIZED--The British Government has been condemned for its unfriendly attitude to Nigeria over the IMF loan and the question of apartheid in South Africa. A panel of discussion on Focus, a Radio Nigeria Ibadan weekly program, said that Britain's advice to Nigeria to take the IMF loan was selfish and in bad taste. They also remarked that the continued accommodation of Nigerian fugitives in London was not in the best interest of relations between the two countries. The panelists, however, blamed the last military administration for not making enough efforts to secure the extradition of the fugitives. They were of the opinion that if the last administration had prepared solid charges against the fugitives, the court's decision would have forced Britain to take a stand on their repatriation. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Sep 85]

RSA ANGOLAN 'INVASION' CONDEMNED--The DAILY TIMES and THE GUARDIAN comment on last week's invasion of Angola by the apartheid South African troops. The papers condemn the action of the racist regime and say it is a violation of international laws. The DAILY TIMES advises the Western countries that have continued to collaborate with the racists to call South Africa to order because her unprovoked attack on neighboring countries constitutes a danger to world peace and security. The paper, however, believes that the invasion will only succeed in diverting attention from the (?forces) of history which is now (?prevalent) in South Africa. THE GUARDIAN on its part commends Nigeria for her quick response but advises that careful (?action) is taken to avoid the paternalistic approach to the southern African problems as before. It warns the country to realize that any action not based on consultations with all the affected African states is bound to fail. The paper believes that for both effective political and economic reasons the struggle against apartheid South Africa is a collective responsibility of all African countries. Nigeria's (?stand), according to THE GUARDIAN, will therefore be that of mobilizing the entire continent or (?precisely) the Frontline states for a final onslaught against racism. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 23 Sep 85]

ANGOLA, FRONTLINE STATES VISITED--A special Federal Government delegation is to visit Angola to assess the damage done to that country following the invasion of racist South African forces. The team, which will be led by the minister for special duties, Air Vice Marshal Ishaya Shekari, will also determine the form of assistance which Nigeria can render to Angola. The delegation which will leave Lagos in a few days, will also visit the Frontline States. The minister of external affairs, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, announced this to correspondents at Dodan Barracks today shortly after he and Air Vice Marshal Shekari met President Ibrahim Babangida. Prof Akinyemi said two other Nigerian delegations were expected to begin a tour of ECOWAS member states soon. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Sep 85]

SENEGAL

PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR DENIES MILITARY AGREEMENTS WITH GAMBIA

Dakar LE POLITICIEN in French 3 Aug 85 p 7

[Letter to the editor written by Pakistani Ambassador Zahid Said]

[Text] Dear Editor:

In a report dated 17 May, entitled "The Ambassador of Nigeria Answers," your newspaper commented that Nigeria had stepped back at the last minute, leaving Pakistan, a member of the Commonwealth and a non-African country which has no special relations with Senegal, to handle directly the military aid to Gambia. You also asserted that there were secret agreements pertaining to this matter.

In order to be fair, I would like to emphasize that Pakistan has no military aid agreement of any type with Gambia. Like Senegal, Gambia is a member of the Islamic Conference Organization and Pakistan has the privilege of maintaining friendly relations with both countries.

We are particularly satisfied with the support which Senegal has given Pakistan on several international issues and, more particularly, on the Afghan problem. I can also assure you that these feelings of friendship are mutual in a true spirit of Islamic fraternity. It is therefore erroneous when your correspondent emphasizes that Pakistan does not maintain special relations of friendship with Senegal.

I would also like to bring to your attention that Pakistan left the British Commonwealth more than 12 years ago and there is no question of acting under the presumed influence of the Commonwealth.

I could say that Pakistan belongs to the Commonwealth of Islamic countries, in this case, the Islamic Conference Organization of which Senegal is a respected member and within which it enjoys fraternal relations with Pakistan.

I would appreciate your publishing this letter.

Meanwhile I remain yours truly,

Zahid Said, Ambassador of Pakistan

6857

CSO: 3419/532

SENEGAL

VACATION TRIP HELPS FRENCH YOUTHS GAIN KNOWLEDGE OF SENEGAL

Paris AFRIQUE NOUVELLE in French 7-13 Aug 85 p 14-15

[Text] On the initiative of the Cultural Association for the Promotion of Political Awareness and Development (ACSD) in the Third World, which has headquarters in France, 30 young French vacationers arrived in Senegal on 4 July. This trip is not, as is often the case, a simple tourist and pleasure trip. The originators of the project, six of whom made the trip as counselors tried to come up with something that would make the trip more beneficial to both the young "explorers" and the host country.

To show off the real Senegal is in short the wager of the ASCD whose goals are as follows: Defense of immigrant workers' rights, development - promotion of political awareness, mass education, promotion of cultural awareness and extra-curricular activities.

Most of the children who made the trip came from immigrant families, the others, from French middle-class families. The purpose of this project, partially financed by business committees and social organizations, but for this year, mostly by SAFT and Rhône Poulenc, was to let the young people gain firsthand experiences. Consequently, in order to see the real Senegal for themselves, they crisscrossed the country and participated in cultural activities: Basket making, wood carving, etc. Entertainment was not excluded since they attended various traditional dances and took parts in some ballets. Integrated tourist camp grounds, especially in Casamance, were undoubtedly one of their big attractions. It was, in short, a question of sharing the people's requisite solidarity, for, according to Grégoire Forbis, president of the Association and principal organizer of the trip: "Today's young people are tomorrow's France."

Therefore, like "SOS Racism," "Don't Touch my Buddy," "Tam-Tam for Ethiopia" and others which are gearing up to help the African countries struggling against the drought and various natural calamities, ACSD wants to contribute (modestly) to the rapprochement of peoples. In this instance, it is not a question of collecting funds of solidarity, but rather of allowing 13 to 17 year olds to see the country for themselves, gain firsthand experiences and share days of happiness and anxiety with the local populations in order to acquire a better idea of developing countries. It is a fortunate initiative, but not a first experiment, since it is the third time that such a trip to Senegal has been organized. The officials of the Association think that it is the best

school for becoming aware of the realities of Third World development. Only, unlike other organizations of this type, in this instance there is no publicity done, the main thing being that lasting friendships be formed between French and Senegalese youths and, most of all, that these few days spent in a foreign environment be a source of mutual enrichment. Who more than these young people from France should be the better spokesmen for the real Senegal? To be sure, 21 days do not suffice to get the true picture of a country, but, still, that is enough to observe and appreciate it. At this point, it is also necessary to acknowledge the remarkable contribution of travel agencies such as "Air Afrique" and "Tukki Afric Services," which made the implementation of the project possible by offering special unbeatable rates and, taking into account the limitation in time, offered a discovery route sufficiently complete.

ACSD and ASTIREB whose vacationing members voluntarily chose Senegal, do not restrict themselves to trips. Last year, it sponsored the pairing of the Djinabo of Ziguinchor and Cléon lycées, the former in Senegal, the latter in France. Likewise, in March 1984, it was responsible for an important exhibit entitled "When Senegal Tells Its Own Story," presented by the French Cultural Center and Dakar School of Architecture and Town Planning. More than 40,000 people viewed the exhibit over a 2-week period. Henri Lopès, UNESCO deputy director, attended the Cléon-sponsored exhibit.

We can only salute the promoters of such a project, which is better than any speech, who want to allow immigrant children a better reintegration in their native country. For the other children of various backgrounds, it is an occasion for getting rid of preconceived notions, prejudices and ideas, often erroneous, concerning the Third World. Having known solidarity firsthand, these young vacationers will be, in turn, able to defend solidarity. It is hoped that such trips will become more frequent, that they will remain outside political channels and, most of all, that, in the near future, Third World youths will be able to share the same type of experiences with their European brothers.

6857
CSO: 3419/532

SENEGAL

ISLAMIC ASSOCIATIONS URGED TO UPHOLD UNITY

Dakar LE REVEIL ISLAMIQUE in French Jul 85 pp 2-3

[Editorial by Marieme Cisse Thiam: "Why Islamic Associations in Senegal?"]

[Text] It is a legitimate question that any Senegalese Muslim has a right to ask. Or rather, the existence of Islamic associations may be deemed obvious for, Senegal being a lay country, it becomes necessary for Senegalese Muslims to organize themselves for their own religious development.

In this context, let us note happily that Senegal, having chosen a democratic socialism, makes religious activities available to all its native sons according to their choices and ideals.

But difficulties arise when it becomes necessary to ponder the behavior and actions of these same men who have felt the need to gather in associations.

As a matter of fact, although the credibility of an Islamic association is measured by its ability to organize and its cultural activities (lectures, conferences, etc), the fact remains that its ability is also measured by the attitude of each of its members.

This is what prompted Brother Ahmed Iyane Thiam to declare in the ethical report which he presented to the recent extraordinary congress of the Muslim Cultural Union (UCM) and I quote:

"A UCM member must maintain a truly Islamic exemplary behavior in all the places he may be found. His behavior must attract the sympathy of all those who come in contact with him without distinction of brotherhood or even religion." This, therefore, assumes a liberal mind and a need to communicate with all other men in a spirit of tolerance, trust and fraternity.

These characteristics must necessarily exist in all and each Muslim who must be imbued with virtue and therefore must avoid making ill comments to another man; unfortunately, the opposite is often the case here and is done gratuitously. And yet, Islam considers slander a sin as proved by the following hadith: "A good believer must only speak kindly otherwise let him remain silent" (Buhari and Mouslim).

To be a good believer means therefore to show extreme wisdom, one of the remarkable qualities of the Prophet Mohammad (PSL) about whom a great sufi said: "I believe in Mohammad not because he split the moon and broke stones, nor because trees gathered together and plants and bricks spoke, but because, with perfect wisdom, he forbade his companions and the community to drink wine which became an illegal beverage by his order."

Why then should we not be surprised when Senegalese Muslims quarrel among themselves and slander each other?

What is even worse is that this slandering is done publicly and all means are good to spread these denigrations, whether through the written or the spoken word, etc. Deviation! Yes, deviation on the part of the Senegalese Muslims who forget that unity is more than mandatory at a time when Islam is facing innumerable challenges. The call for unity must therefore be the leitmotiv of Islamic associations. The Muslim Cultural Union has understood this well by regrouping within its association Muslims from all the brotherhoods of Senegal. It is the continuation of the work of our great faithful who were our eminent scholars, such as Sheikh Oumar Foutiyou Tall, Seydi el Hadji Malick Sy and Sheikh Ahmadou Bamba. The standing goal of these scholars was to ensure unity and fraternity among all Senegalese Muslims. However, how can this unity be achieved if Muslim believers from the Senegalese Muslim Umma have to be excluded simply because they do not share the same religious opinions. To be sure, it is just to warn Muslims against corruptive intentions which have strayed from the right path.

But it does not mean disparaging people whom one suspects, sometimes unjustly, and whom one tries to alienate from the whole Senegalese community. It is therefore necessary to insist on the fact that any Muslim has the right to practice his religion according to his own ideal, the main thing being that he causes no prejudice to others by preventing them from practicing their religion freely. Once again Allah is the sole judge and he, alone, is omniscient.

Any Islamic association must become aware that it has a great role to play in upholding freedom of opinion and thought in Senegal, for the constitution of our country invites us to do so and Islam also compels us. But in order to achieve this, it is necessary for the spirit of democracy, mutual trust and dialog to rule among the members of the Islamic associations which would then establish structures in which all Muslims could enhance and strengthen their qualities as pious and virtuous men and be aware of the respect which they must pledge to their neighbors.

Therefore, may all Senegalese Islamic associations instill these Islamic values into their members and all Senegalese in order for Senegal to remain a sound country, because rooted in democracy.

6857
CSO: 3419/532

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

TRANSPORT AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRIA--Victoria (Seychelles), 17 Sep (AFP)--
Seychelles and Austria signed an agreement on Monday authorizing their respective national companies to run flights between the two countries, official sources have indicated. The agreement was signed by the Seychelles secretary in charge of transport, Captain James Ferrari, and the head of civil aviation in the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dr Erich Binder. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1301 GMT 17 Sep 85]

CSO: 3400/1186

SIERRA LEONE

BRIEFS

IRAN DONATES MEDICINE--The Iranian Government has donated to the government and people of Sierra Leone drugs, medicine, and medical equipment valued at \$5 million. This was disclosed during the Iranian charge d'affaires' call on President Stevens at State House yesterday, to present part of the consignment to the government and people of Sierra Leone. President Stevens expressed gratitude to the Iranian Government for such assistance which is highly appreciated by the government and people of this country. On behalf of the Ministry of Health, the chief medical officer, Dr (Diamond William) thanked Iran for the assistance which she said will enhance their work. Present at the ceremony were the acting minister of health, Dr Patrick Kamara; the secretary to the president, Mr J.P.A. Koroma; and the secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Charles Wyse. [Text] [Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 18 Sep 85]

CSO: 3400/1170

SOMALIA

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH ITALY ON CRAXI VISIT

AU231553 Rome ANSA in English 1545 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] (ANSA) Mogadishu, Sep 23--Italy and Somalia voiced concern for developments on the Horn of Africa and called for a peaceful settlement of region strife in a joint communique issued here today at the end of Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's official visit to the country.

Craxi and Somali President Siad Barre also reiterated their support for the desire of African nations and peoples to achieve economic and social development for the sake of consolidating national independence without running the risk of foreign interference.

Both sides also called for speedy settlements of the "grave" crises in the Middle East, southern Africa, the Arabian Gulf, Afghanistan and Cambodia.

Aside from international affairs, Craxi and Barre also spent time analyzing bilateral relations and the prospects of reviving cooperation between the two countries in the economic, social and cultural fields.

They stressed the importance of keeping up periodic consultations at the highest level for the purpose of stepping up bilateral relations.

CSO: 3400/1198

SOUTH AFRICA

UCT REPORT REVEALS MOST DETAINEES TORTURED

Methods Used 'Scientific'

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 12 Sep 85 p 1

[Text]

A REPORT published by the University of Cape Town has found that 83 percent of 176 former detainees interviewed claimed they had been assaulted while in detention.

The report, released yesterday, concluded that "torture in both physical and psychological forms has been practised systematically on a widespread basis as part of the coercive treatment of security-law detention in South Africa".

It was compiled after a 1½-year study of 176 former detainees throughout South Africa by Dr Don Foster and Ms Diane Sandler and was published yesterday by UCT's Institute of Criminology.

The institute's director, Professor Dirk van Zyl Smit, yesterday said it was one of the largest studies of the psychological effects of detention ever undertaken.

"The methods are impeccably scientific," he said.

The study comes in the

wake of two court orders, in Durban and Grahamstown, this week restraining the police from assaulting detainees.

But the Police Public Relations Division yesterday strongly denied that torture was practised on detainees.

In a statement issued after extracts of the UCT report were telexed to it, the police said: "The South African Police cannot comment on unfounded statements."

"We deny that torture is utilized by the South African Police as a means of obtaining information from people."

The report said the detainees had claimed that the most frequent form of torture was beating, which included "punching, hitting, kicking, slapping as well as beating and whipping with a variety of implements and other forms of as-

sault".

The next most frequently reported forms of assault were forced standing, maintaining abnormal body positions, which included "crouching, standing on toes with arms up-stretched, holding chairs or other objects above the head, and holding a position as if sitting in an imaginary chair and forced gymnasium exercises".

And 25 percent reported having been subjected to electric shocks, and 18 percent to strangulation either by hand or by the means of a cloth or towel.

The study found that only 17 percent of the detainees said they had not been physically assaulted and that 69 percent of the 13 white detainees interviewed were not as-

saulted.

The detainees all reported forms of psychological abuse during their detentions. This included false accusations, solitary confinement, verbal abuse, threats of violence to self, contradictory styles of interrogation and being given misleading information.

"Seen in combination with physical torture results, the prevalence of torture in general is very widespread indeed."

The study concluded: "Viewed overall the findings show quite clearly that torture in both physical and psychological forms has been practised systematically on a widespread basis as part of the coercive treatment of security-law detention in South Africa."

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 12 Sep 85 p 9

[Article by Barry Streek]

[Text]

A NATION-WIDE survey of 176 former detainees has found that 83 percent said they were physically assaulted while in detention.

It also found that 69 percent of white detainees claimed no form of physical torture, but 93 percent of black detainees said they had been assaulted.

These findings have been disclosed in a preliminary report of "A Study of Detention and Torture in South Africa", which was published yesterday by the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cape Town.

'Distressing'

The study, written by Dr Don Foster and Ms Di Sandler, said: "These results provide clear and definite evidence that physical torture occurs on a widespread basis and constitutes a systematic and common experience for those detained for interrogation purposes under South African security legislation."

It said the forms employed and the frequency of use made "distressing reading", and challenged and contradicted in no uncertain terms the standard utterances of State officials claiming that torture does not occur in South Africa apart from a few isolated errors of judgement.

"These data on the contrary show that it is a standard form of treatment meted out during detention, particularly in the case of young black detainees."

The academics interviewed 176 former detainees, 127 of whom

were black, 18 coloureds, 10 Indians and 11 whites who had been in detention between 1974 and 1984. Only four people who had been in detention in 1984 were interviewed.

Most, 53.2 percent were connected with student organizations, 14.5 percent with trade unions, 12.1 percent with community work and 8.7 percent with political organizations.

Only 17 questioned on the issue said they had not been assaulted while in detention.

"The most frequent form of torture (73 percent) was beating, which included punching, hitting, kicking, slapping as well as beating and whipping with a variety of implements and other forms of assault."

"The next three most frequently reported forms of physical abuse were forced standing (50 percent), maintaining abnormal body positions, which includes crouching, standing on toes with arms up-stretched, holding chairs or other objects above the head, and holding a position as if sitting in an imaginary chair (34 percent) and forced gymnasium-type exercises (28 percent).

"In addition 25 percent reported having been subjected to electrical shock, 18 percent to strangulation either by hand or by means of a cloth or jewel and 14 percent to suspension in various forms."

"Other forms of physical torture were reported by 27 percent of cases."

These included manacles, including hand-

cufts, legs constantly chained and chains placed around neck (15 percent); pulling out or burning hair or beard (5 percent); genital abuse (3 percent); and falanga, which involves beating the soles of the feet with some implement (3 percent).

A further range of abuses were reported in one or more cases and included "being wrapped in canvas, kept barefoot, burning match sticks placed under nails, sand in shoes while doing exercise, being thrown into the air and allowed to fall, given salted water to drink, hands cut with knife, placed in boot of car, nose twisted, fingernails crushed by brick, petrol poured over body and set alight, breasts squeezed, held out of a moving car, tied to a tree, and scrubbed on face and body with a hard brush."

Even this substantial list does not entirely exhaust the range of abuses reported."

The report said the frequency of females claiming physical torture was generally lower than for males, with the exception of forced standing and excessive heat and cold.

There were higher frequencies for blacks than other groups of "virtually every form of torture" evidenced.

The results showed that the youngest age group, below the age of 20, was "apparently the most heavily tortured", with only seven percent claiming no physical torture.

They also showed that the physical abuse of de-

tainees was most severe in the Eastern Cape and Border, "only five percent and nine percent respectively claiming no torture", and respondents in the Western Cape claimed the least frequency of physical torture (56 percent claimed no torture).

Police Deny Use of Torture

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 12 Sep 85 p 9

[Text]

THE police yesterday emphatically denied that torture was used against detainees in South Africa.

In a statement, the police public relations division in Pretoria said: "The South African police cannot comment on unfounded statements.

"We deny that torture is utilized by the South African Police as a means of obtaining information from people.

"As we have repeatedly stated in the past, anyone who has legal cause for complaint can file an affidavit at any police station. The allegation(s) will then be investigated."

The statement was sent to the Cape Times after police had been sent copies of reports of the University of Cape Town's Institute of Criminology study on detentions in South Africa, and were asked to comment.

Health Problems Result

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 12 Sep 85 p 9

[Text]

THE vast majority of detainees experienced health problems during their detention as well as adjustment and anxiety problems after their release, the report found.

The most frequently experienced health problems in detention were sleeping difficulties (60 percent), headaches (53 percent), excessive amount of fantasizing (45 percent), weight loss (45 percent), appetite loss (44 percent), difficulties with concentration (44 percent), nightmares (41 percent), tiredness (38 percent) and problems with memory (34 percent).

"It is clear that the dominant symptoms are largely psychological," said the study, which was written by Dr Don Foster and Ms Dianne Sandler.

Social difficulties were

found to be one of the most frequent outcomes of detention — 39 percent experienced difficulties relating to friends, 35 percent to family and 18 percent relating to other people.

Sleeping difficulties and concomitant tiredness, as well as symptoms of depression, were fairly frequently experienced, said the study, which was published by UCT's Institute of Criminology.

It also said its findings, based on interviews with 176 former detainees, suggested great euphoria on release, accompanied by "warm solidarity on the part of friends and family and frequent expressions that the experience had increased the person's resolve to oppose apartheid — which, it needs to be recalled, is not in itself a crime, though often is taken to be so", the study said.

132-Day Average

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 12 Sep 85 p 9

[Text]

DETAINEES spent an average of 132 days in detention, the study concluded after interviewing 176 former detainees.

The majority of detainees were held for periods ranging from five days to six months, although nine were held for more than a year and one was held for 550 days.

This has been disclosed in a study of detentions in South Africa, published yesterday by UCT's Institute of Criminology.

Written by Dr Don Foster and Ms Diane Sandler, the study found that 51 percent of the sample had been detained more than once.

Of the 96 who had been detained more than once, 43 percent had been detained twice, 27 percent three times and "as many as 30 percent had been held four times or more".

"Therefore it would appear that multiple detentions are also a fairly standard part of the general process of detention in South Africa.

Six-hour interrogations

"It is possible for the State in this manner to

drown persons for years without ever laying charges," the study said.

• Interrogation sessions of detainees lasted, on average, for 6.6 hours a time, according to the 176 former detainees interviewed.

"The majority of respondents, some 75 percent, claimed to have been faced typically by between two to five interrogators," it said.

The study said the number of interrogation sessions ranged from one to more than 40, while the mean number of sessions was 11.

The study said the majority of respondents claimed that teams of interrogators were not used.

It said this was "rather surprising" in the light of the evidence in the Aggett and Biko inquests, and the recent Van Heerden civil case, which all suggested that teams were used on a fairly regular basis.

"Perhaps the contradiction may be resolved by hypothesizing that teams are restricted to the more 'important' cases.

"Twenty-seven cases, or 17 percent of the responding sample, did claim that teams of interrogators were employed."

4 Techniques of Psychological Abuse

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 12 Sep 85 p 9

[Text]

A HIGH proportion of detainees in South Africa claimed they had been subjected to psychological abuse during their detention, a University of Cape Town study has found.

The 175 former detainees reported having been subjected to these forms of abuse: False accusations (83 percent), solitary confinement (79 percent), verbal abuse (71 percent), threats of violence to self (64 percent), contradictory styles of interrogation (57 percent) and being given misleading information (51 percent).

The study, which was released yesterday by UCT's Institute of Criminology, said the various forms of psychological torture could be viewed in terms of four main classes of techniques.

The first category, the majority, involved communication techniques.

Some of these techniques aimed to distort or confuse the situation.

"False accusations, misleading information and offers of rewards are of this sort. Others such as verbal abuse aim at humiliation or degradation ...

"Misleading information regarding family or friends, or knowledge of others' torture, are all directed at heightening emotionally."

The second class of devices "such as solitary, prolonged interrogation, blindfolding, sham executions and administration of drugs" could be described as "mentally weakening devices".

"Sham executions and threats of violence or execution to self, family or

friends, as well as witness of others' torture would all fall under such a label."

The fourth category of psychological torture included those techniques which "primarily involved humiliations, degrading actions and acute embarrassment before others".

"Excrement abuse, verbal abuse including swearing and name-calling, being forced to undress or hold ridiculous physical postures, are all exercises of this type.

"Use of dogs to bite detainees may also partly be considered in this class, whereas use of other animals such as snakes or spiders may be

classed as a form of terror induction.

• A surprisingly low percentage of detainees had reported contact with inspectors of detainees, although this had increased in 1983-1984.

In a sample of 173 former detainees, 17 percent had reported contact with inspectors of detainees, but this went up to 34 percent during 1983-4.

The number of detainees reporting visits by medical officers had also gone up, with 82 percent reporting such visits in 1983-1984, compared to the 64 percent of the whole sample which covered detentions between 1974 and 1984.

Rough Manner Used

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 12 Sep 85 p 9

[Text]

ALMOST 70 percent of detainees interviewed said their manner of arrest was aggressive, rough or violent.

The most frequent period of arrests was between midnight and 6am, with the modal time being 4am.

The study, which was published today by UCT's Institute of Criminology, said most of the arrests, 55 percent, took place at the homes of the 176 detainees interviewed in the study.

Others were arrested at work, at the homes of other people and schools.

The reported number of police involved ranged from one to estimates of more than 90, but between two and four police was the most usual occurrence.

CSO: 3400/1178

SOUTH AFRICA

CITIZENSHIP ANNOUNCEMENT SEEN AS RETURNING TO 'SQUARE ONE'

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Sep 85 p 5

[Joe's Burg Column]

[Text]

For they are jolly good fellows, they are jolly good fellows! They are jolly good fellows, so say all of us! Hip hip, hooray!

How else can I start off today's column? I mean, all of us ebony-skinned citizens must be cheering our voices hoarse, seeing as the National Party has just announced that our citizenship of South Africa will be restored.

Not only that, but those guys living in Transkei, Venda, Bophuthatswana and Ciskei are now going to find that they have dual citizenship. This, of course, still has to be negotiated with the leaders of those independent states.

You can't interfere in the affairs of a sovereign state, you know, so you can't have a situation where you once told people they have so many citizens, and then tell them they have not got any. So negotiation is the name of the game.

Problem

But what does this

all really mean? First of all, when Transkei became independent, as they claim, all people who had any vague connection to being Xhosa were told they either were Transkei citizens or Ciskei citizens.

Many thought the easy way out of that problem was to say they were Ciskei Xhosas.

That way, they would still retain their South African citizenship.

Of course, we know now that it was only temporary relief. But that did not mean that Transkei would take all this drain of their "citizens" lightly.

Boob

They believed that if you were Xhosa, you had to be a Transkei citizen. Ciskei, of course, would hear none of that. I gather that in tough negotiations, it was even suggested that the term Xhosa be removed from the face of this earth.

People from Transkei would be Trans-

keians, who speak Transkei. Those from Ciskei would be Ciskeians, who speak Ciskei.

It was finally decided, however, that they would find it difficult to justify this historically, seeing as the history books would still have to state who was fighting the whites along the Eastern Cape frontiers. I refuse to say what they called those "wars".

So a compromise was worked out on the basis of one for you and one for me. And now suddenly, it has just been realised that this was a great boob.

Rights

Now, this week, the Great Mlunga announced that what his party did us has been wrong. We are, he says, citizens of this 'burg. But what does this mean?

Before we are expected to sing halleluja, we must remember that we had been citizens in any event before this whole independence lark. What we are doing is reverting to the position before the independence thing.

If people believe that now that we are citizens, we would

have all the rights that a citizen of any country is entitled to, then they have got the wrong end of the stick.

Okay, so the Nats can no longer argue that we do have political rights in our homelands. It means that we must now be accommodated in the political machinery of our mother country.

The fact is that we are still at square one. And if there is not the jubilation that the Government expected, it is simply because we have no cause to be grateful for the return of what is rightfully ours.

Vote

We were born here, not through the mercy of this Government — or any person. We were born here because God determined that it be so.

We will, of course, hear the usual "see, you can't satisfy them", arguments. Well, actually you can.

Scrap apartheid in all its forms. Give us the vote, and we will determine how to use it. If you guys in Government think you have the support of "the majority of blacks in the country", then surely they will vote for you?

CSO: 3400/1179

SOUTH AFRICA

FINLAND TO LIMIT SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 28 Aug 85 p 28

[Article: "Imports from South Africa to Be Limited Voluntarily"]

[Text] Finland aims at limiting its imports from South Africa. In negotiations between the cabinet and the central organizations of industry and business, it has been agreed that voluntary import restrictions will apply to fresh fruit, preserved fruit and basic metals. Also, a licensing system will be used to monitor the imports.

On Tuesday Foreign Trade Minister Jermu Laine (Social Democrat) discussed the trade with representatives of Industrial Association, Metal Industry Association, Trade Association and Technical Wholesale Association. The reduction of imports which was agreed upon will be effective immediately. The agreement does not apply to trade agreements already in effect.

The voluntary agreement will reduce the imports from South Africa by 80 percent. Last year Finland's imports from South Africa accounted for slightly more than 124 million markkas.

During the first six months of this year the imports have accounted for nearly 69.5 million markkas. The imports have grown by almost 40 percent compared with the corresponding period in 1984.

Also, in the negotiations, the associations agreed on recommending to their members that they restrain from sales of new investments, patents and licenses, and leasing activities to South Africa.

The Technical Wholesale Association was also ready to recommend to its member companies that they put an end to the imports of South African raw materials and semimanufactures.

On Tuesday Laine also negotiated with representatives of ship owners. The Ship Owners Association is going to recommend to its members that they restrain from sea transport between Finland and South Africa.

Licensing to Monitor Trade

According to Laine, the monitoring licensing will be implemented "technically as fast as possible." The decision on the issue will be made by the cabinet. Licensing enables detailed monitoring of the implementation of the restrictions now agreed upon. Since the restrictions are voluntary, it cannot be guaranteed that, for example, small importers will agree to them.

During the first part of the year, more than 21 million markkas' worth of fresh fruit have been imported from South Africa. The most significant import item is citrus fruit, imported mainly during June-October. This autumn, stores will still carry South African fruit, since the import agreements already have been made.

During the period of January-June, the imports of preserved fruit from the country concerned accounted for approximately 4.4 million markkas. At the same time, the share of raw materials of the imports was approximately 22.5 million markkas.

The cabinet is not authorized to prohibit trade with South Africa. Imports and exports could be restricted by law if there were a decision by the Security Council of the United Nations.

The Ministry of Trade and Industry, together with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is preparing a law of a general nature, which would authorize the cabinet, if necessary, to interfere with the trade between Finland and South

So far, the import restrictions do not apply to viscose cellulose, imported this year from South Africa for almost 20 million markkas by Sateri Oy, a subsidiary of Kemira.

According to Minister Laine, the imports of cellulose will be investigated. According to him, it would be possible to import viscose cellulose from elsewhere.

Heikki Hamalainen, the director of the fiber section of Sateri, reports that, pricewise, the South African viscose cellulose is the most competitive, i.e. more economical than the corresponding cellulose imported by Sateri from southern Europe and the United States.

In Finland, the manufacture of viscose cellulose has continued to decrease, since factories have been closed during the past few years.

So far, no agreements have been reached on restricting exports to South Africa. Last week the representatives of the forest industry reported to Laine that it is not possible to stop paper exports to South Africa. This year, during the period of January-June, about 125 million markkas' worth of paper and cardboard have been exported to the country concerned.

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CSO: 3498/8

SOUTH AFRICA

LACK OF FRG POLITICAL SUPPORT CAN ENDANGER DEBT RESCHEDULING

Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 6 Sep 85 p 16

[Article by Bernhard Blohm: "New Work for Creditors. Without Political Help, the Banks' Negotiations Will Fail"]

[Text] In order to halt currency erosion and capital flight, the South African government took measures which returned the country to the level of 1983, in terms of monetary policy. As at the time of the second oil price shock at the end of the 1970's, foreign currency controls and a split exchange rate are to aid in bringing state finances back to order.

Yet, more than by this step back to foreign currency controls, German banks were surprised by the simultaneous announcement of a moratorium on debts owed to Western banks by South Africa. Only a few months back, in late 1984, bankers active in international crisis deals could not have imagined that South Africa could also become a problem country, a candidate for rescheduling of debts. As one representative of a large German bank says, "adjustments for value loss of loans to South Africa were not discussed at meetings; we saw no reason for it." Like many others, he does not want his name mentioned. Today, no one likes to appear publicly as a business partner of the apartheid state.

Now the lending banks will have a reason. Even faster than Boris Becker in tennis, South Africa climbed to the top of the list of debt rescheduling countries. By the end of the year, over two-thirds of South Africa's foreign debts of \$ 18.9 billion--i.e., \$ 12.7 billion--must be rescheduled. German banks, involved with 10 percent--\$ 1.86 billion--, will no longer be able to avoid adjustments for loss of value. The question is no longer whether any debts have to be written off, but by how much.

But that is not the only question mark with which the banks view the monetary policy measures of Pieter W. Botha's government. Although the international banking community demonstrates great composure in its sparse commentaries on South African events and shows "much understanding" in public for the moratorium and foreign currency controls, it is not at all clear how things are to go on. One large German bank states that "although meanwhile we have gotten used to large chunks of rescheduling, organizing aid for South Africa will probably not be easy."

There could even be difficulties in the relatively harmless question of who will lead the negotiations for Western banks. Although there are rules for

selecting the speaker for lending banks, banking circles acknowledge that "nobody likes to be in the front line."

If matters proceed as in the past, leadership of the negotiations would have to fall to a British institution since, first of all, Great Britain, with almost \$ 6 billion, is the largest creditor country, and secondly, the country's large banks enjoy a good reputation in international business circles.

Whichever institution will be picked, it is certain that it will not be easy to negotiate new conditions for \$ 12.7 billion of South African short-term foreign debts. Involving several hundred lending banks who, in the last analysis, have to agree to the debt rescheduling plans, the adjustment process is not an easy matter. In the case of South Africa, one must also take into account that there will be political pressure on individual banks to reduce credit grants to South Africa. Financial experts claim that the departure of large institutions from South African business deals, such as U.S. banks, would make success of the debt rescheduling action impossible. Not only must banks already involved stick to it; probably, fresh money will be needed for South Africa in the debt rescheduling program. One German banker believes "that this could become a politically most difficult problem for some foreign institutions."

This makes clear that, very different from South American debtor nations, economic questions are pushed to the background by political problems.

Bank circles affirm that "on the basis of its economic situation, South Africa is not really a problem country, only politics are responsible for the present situation." There is a firm conviction that South Africa's debt problem cannot be solved with assistance from the governments of industrial nations. Bankers also hope for the support of central banks and the International Monetary Fund (IMP). At any rate, it seems that the goodwill tour by South African central bank president Gerhard de Kock to his European and U.S. colleagues has not been crowned by success so far.

In the view of banks, it is political and not economic pressure that must be asserted in order to reestablish more stable conditions. It is clear to them that they cannot demand concessions from the Botha government for the black majority of the population. But although it is not stated publicly, it is their opinion that without reforms, that country might take a turn which would make economic restructuring impossible. The bankers fear that the country could not be saved from bankruptcy, should the black majority control the political and economic levers. As yet, they don't even dare think about the banks' profit and loss account and the stability of the international financial system.

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CSO: 3420/92

SOUTH AFRICA

DEBT RENEGOTIATION CAUSES GERMAN BANK STOCKS TO FALL

Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 3 Sep 85 p 22

[Article by SZ: "Bank Stocks Under Pressure Because of South Africa. Weak Beginning of the Month"]

[Excerpt] The stock market was contradictory and weak at the beginning of the month. First, the statements by South Africa had frightened traders, since the unilateral halt in repayments of its international bank loans was seen as a negative example to other debtor nations. Then, the important market participants from the United States were missing because of a holiday (Labor Day). With a low volume of trading, the majority of prices fell at first. This concerned bank shares in particular because of the possible effects of the South African repayment moratorium on debtor morale in general. In the course of trading, the weakness also spread to blue chips and steel stocks. The BASF subscription right (14:1 at DM 190) was not favored; it was considered too expensive. During the second half of trading, there was a slight recovery and greater interest in some engineering stocks and public utilities, but they did not manage to bring about changes. The stock market closed down with declining volume.

Regarding bank stocks, Deutsche Bank lost DM 8 at cash, but recovered somewhat and closed down DM 5.50. Dresdner Bank stocks fared similarly, at the end down DM 5.00 from the Friday closing price. Bayerische Vereinsbank lost DM 7.50. Bayern Hypo, on the other hand, maintained its price level, and Commerzbank shares weakened only slightly. Also weaker were stocks of large chemical works, among them BASF which went lower during the second hour of trading and closed with a loss of DM 4.50. Bayer dropped by DM 3, Hoechster sic by DM 1.50. There was some demand for automotive stocks; in lively trading, BMW sold somewhat above the last price level, also Daimler, while Porsche even rose by DM 20. The trend varied for engineering stocks; among them Linde rose sharply (+ DM 7). Metallgesellschaft, PWA and Preussag were also stronger. Among power companies, RWE preferred stock climbed by DM 5.50, common stock rose by DM 8 after determining the cash price compared to the closing quotation. Otherwise, trading was rather haphazard, with changes in both directions.

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CSO: 3420/92

TOGO

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY APPOINTED--A presidential decree has appointed Ekoue K. Assiongbon, an agronomist, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Togo to the Kingdom of Belgium and Togo's permanent representative to the EEC. [Text] [Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 17 Sep 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/1172

ZIMBABWE

NEW HIGH-PROFILE SEEN AS CREATING DILEMMA FOR MUGABE

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 12 Sep 85 p 8

[Article by Michael Hartnack]

[Text]

FOR some unaccountable reason, news of two extremely important events for Zimbabwe reached our local news media last week 24 to 48 hours behind the rest of the world.

The first item was that on August 29 Zimbabwean and Mozambican troops stormed the headquarters near Gorongosa, north-west of Beira, of Renamo rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama.

Accounts, which took nine days to filter through, spoke of an aerial bombardment and an assault which left scores — possibly hundreds — dead on both sides.

It appears to have been the nearest thing to a set-piece conventional battle involving black troops of this country since the 1914-18 campaign against the invincibly elusive German askari of General Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck, which was itself fought partly in Mozambique.

Escaped

Dhlakama seems to have escaped when his base was overrun and only time will tell whether this was his Waterloo, as the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, stated at the

weekend, or whether it was only one episode in a long, costly involvement which will test to the utmost the cohesiveness and fighting morale of the new Zimbabwe national army — and the new Zimbabwean nation.

That fearless, uncensorable organ of Africa's fourth estate, the bush telegraph, spoke of large numbers of soldiers' corpses being brought back to Mutare, but the Zimbabwean public were not subjected, as the American people were during the Vietnam war, to harrowing television footage of our wounded being evacuated from the battle zone.

Chairman

They saw none of the horror of the inevitable casualties among camp-following women and children which might have caused the faint-hearted to ask: "Is it all worth it?"

Neither were Zimbabweans exposed to any sophisticated news media analysis of that other momentous event of the week, the nomination of our Prime Minister to a three-year term as chairman of the Non-aligned Movement by virtue of the selection of Harare, at a foreign ministers'

meeting in Luanda, as the venue for the 1986 conference of its 101 member countries.

Mr Mugabe hailed his new role on the world stage as "a great honour". But his acceptance places Zimbabwe morally and politically, as well as geographically, in the forefront of the confrontation with white rule in South Africa.

Booms

It will simply not be possible for Mr Mugabe to pretend, as President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia did when Britain sought sanctions against Rhodesia in 1965, that he is merely an innocent bystander, the leader of a small country which wholeheartedly subscribes to the United Nations' standards of political morality, but through no initiative of its own has found itself in the firing line between the international community and a dangerous outlaw.

Mr Mugabe has, in short, put himself at the head of the pack.

Media

International experts believe the imposition of sanctions against South Africa will increase, not diminish, Africa's trade with South Africa. Mr

Mugabe will be hard put to head the Non-aligned Movement's campaign at the UN for a comprehensive, mandatory, international blockade of Pretoria while business booms at the trade missions in Harare and Johannesburg.

And there may be another unpleasant concomitant of Mr Mugabe's adoption of a "high profile" in Southern Africa.

A massive influx of international journalists must be expected in Harare in advance of next year's non-aligned summit here.

The Afro-Asian and communist bloc media may be content to report only what Zimbabwean leaders say, but the Western press will report what it sees — in Matabeleland as much as anywhere else.

While Mr Mugabe is aiming to catch the international headlines as chairman of the Non-aligned Movement, he may have grave enough political problems at home through his plans to rescind white parliamentary representation and move towards a one-party state.

Obscurity may not be flattering, but there was an illustration last week of its decided advantages.

Rampage

On September 5 the main news item on the BBC world service was that the rand was reeling, yet again, while in Cape Town, for the first time in current unrest, violence spilled over into one of South Africa's white residential areas.

On that same day the handful of foreign correspondents based in Harare were catching up with belated reports from Gweru of a strikingly similar nature which, however, failed to feature in the BBC bulletins, possibly because they appeared too vague, and rather stale by the time they were put on the wires.

A week-long rampage by Zanu (PF) Youth Brigade members in the Midlands left at least four people dead. A coloured railwayman in what was until 1980 an exclusively white sub-

urb of Gweru had the dubious honour of being the first non-African in Zimbabwe to have his home "junked" because he was suspected of sympathizing with government opponents. He lost R5 000 worth of new furniture, not yet paid for on hire purchase, and uninsured.

Murder

Gweru, for many years magnificently covered by the indefatigable John Manning of the Bulawayo Chronicle, is now more than ever "a lay-by with lights" from a press point of view.

It is hard to find any independent source in Gweru to confirm details, but it appears 30 homes were attacked in the "low-density" suburbs of Athlone, Lundi Park and Brackenhurst, besides countless others in the black townships of Mkoba and Mtapa and the outlying Silobela area, where the murder

by dissidents of two Zanu (PF) officials seems to have triggered the rioting.

The mother of a black Zimbabwean soldier away fighting in Mozambique is understood to have been among the mobs' victims.

A British trade unionist was heard protesting on the BBC on September 6 that his members had seen for themselves on their television screens the methods of the South African police "against our brothers and sisters".

Morality

Zimbabwe, for one, can be grateful there was no television film of the activity — or lack of it — of the Zimbabwe police while the Midlands mobs were rampaging.

And the dissidents who murdered Mr Mugabe's officials, or the furtive minions of Mr

Dhlakama who have made rural Mozambique ungovernable can feel thankful they, too, have been spared the glare of publicity which would probably have shown them in a worse light than the Zanu (PF) Youth Brigade or the South African Police.

Critics of Mr Mugabe and President Botha alike may ponder the disturbing thought that current pressure for conformity with an international standard of morality on human rights may not, in the end, compel a movement towards greater observation of human rights.

Rather, it may favour a situation in the Third World where those who violate human rights to the extent that observation becomes less and less practically possible, become more and more secure from the economic and political instability resulting from international exposure.



ZIMBABWE

NKOMO'S ZAPU, RULING ZANU MAY MERGE

Johannesburg **THE CITIZEN** in English 19 Sep 85 p 13

[Text]

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu-PF and Opposition PF-Zapu parties have held a series of meetings during the past few weeks on a possible merger, diplomatic and political sources said yesterday.

The sources said the last formal meeting in the series, held under the auspices of the State President, Mr Canaan Banana, took place a month ago but there had been informal contacts since.

Two senior government Ministers, PF-Zapu leader Dr Joshua Nkomo and a senior PF-Zapu official had come close to agreement on the shape the merged party would take.

Some of the proposals were, however, opposed by members of the supreme policy-making Zanu-PF Politburo, the sources added. Among the sticking points were the name the new party would take.

Dr Nkomo has refused to make any comment on the reported discussions.

held in tight secrecy, but sources said the proposals were being considered by the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, whose cherished ambition is to introduce a one-party state in Zimbabwe.

Alliance

Similar merger talks have taken place in the past without success. A war-time alliance between the two ended during campaigning for pre-independence elections in February 1980.

The talks began after Dr Nkomo approached Mr Banana following a government crackdown against himself and his party shortly after general elections in July, the sources said.

Dr Nkomo yesterday said police questioned him for nearly two hours on Tuesday but freed him without any charge.

Dr Nkomo said by telephone from his home in the southern city of Bulawayo that he was arrested in Harare, Zimbabwe's capital, just before he was about to leave for Bulawayo.

Warrant

"The four policemen showed me a warrant of arrest and said I should accompany them to the police station," he said yesterday. "But at the station they merely asked me questions and showed me a document purported to have been taken from my home."

He added that he had challenged the police over the document because it had not been taken from his home.

"It is harassment. The government cannot find any charge against me, but it is trying to manufacture one," the PF-Zapu Party leader said.

Last month, Dr Nkomo's houses in both Harare and Bulawayo were repeatedly raided by police, who have confiscated his passport and detained three PF-Zapu Members of Parliament.

— Sapa-Reuters.

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